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of Mysore - 1906-07

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REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

Karnataka State Archives,
(Department of Library)
(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
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(Ending 30th June 1907).

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

(Ending 30th June 1907.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area.

land of Mysore lies between 11° 38′ and 15° 2′ north latitude ′ and 78° 36′ east longitude, and is surrounded almost entirely esidency, except where the Presidency of Bombay on the north- the south-west form a part of its western boundary. The total s 29,445 square miles, of which an area of 13 square miles has rm the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which is directly Administration.

Population.

to the Census of 1901, the population is 5,449,800 averaging ile. The majority, 92·63 per cent of the total, are Hindus; 4·92 per cent and Christians, ·60 per cent. More than two- ation are employed in agriculture. The percentages for different ollows :—

	Per cent.
ment service	... 3·6
e and agriculture	... 68·6
al service	... 2·9
ration and supply of material substances ...	... 10·4
erce, transport and storage	... 2·3
ssions	... 1·6
illed non-agricultural labour	... 9.0
endent of occupation	... 1·6

The Ruling Family.

cient history of the country is varied and interesting. The table- s mentioned in the legends enshrined in the great Indian epics of nd the Mahabharata. In historical times the north-eastern portion rmed part of Asoka's empire in the 3rd century B.C. From early n era till about 1000 A.D. the Ganga kingdom flourished in the hern portions of Mysore. The eastern and northern portions of the er the sway of the Pallavas—a dynasty which played a conspicuous ient history of the southern peninsula. The north-western portion of was ruled by the Kadambas, who were succeeded by the Chalukyas, ant dynasty in the history of the Dekhan and the south.

e 11th century A.D., a considerable portion of Mysore fell under e Cholas, but early in the 12th century, the Cholas were driven out as, an indigenous dynasty that rose to power in the 11th century, tal at Dvarasamudra now known as Halebid. At first tributary ya kings, the dynasty attained independence under Bitti Deva *alias* na (1104-1141), who drove out the Cholas and brought under his rule Mysore, with a great portion of the present Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary Districts. The age of Vishnuvardhana is also notable for the propaga- rivaishnava or Visishtadvaita school of philosophy under its founder charya. The successors of Bitti Deva further extended the limits n till it reached the Krishna in the north and extended as far as in the south.

5. Early in the 14th century, the Hoysala kingdom capital Dvarasamudra sacked by the Muhammadans in 13 Hoysala power came to an end. The temples at Belur a exquisite carvings, characterised by competent judges as some of Hindu architecture, remain as eloquent witnesses to the of this dynasty.

6. Mysore is next connected with the Vijayanagar empi A.D. and included in its palmy days the whole of the southern for over two centuries, till it was broken up by the combined of the Dekhan at the battle of Talikota in 1565 A.D.

7. At the end of the 14th century A.D., Mysore became present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the then domina nagar, the dynasty attained independence after its downfall i the early days confined to only a small portion of the pres the kingdom included in 1704 the whole of the present · M large portions of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Kad latter part of the 18th century, the real sovereignty passed Haidar Ali and his son Tippu Sultan, under whom the kingdom directions and included a large part of the southern peninsula.

8. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam and the death of British Government restored the State comprised within its pr ancient Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in almost all p in 1831, the administration of the State was placed in the hand appointed by the British Government. This continued till 188 was restored to the Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja S Wadeyar Bahadur X, under conditions and stipulations set fort of Transfer.

9. On the demise of His Highness Sri Chamarajendra V December 1894, his son, the present Maharaja, His Highne Wadeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was installed in February 1895. D the administration was conducted by his mother Her Highness th Vilasa Sannidhana, C.I., as Regent, with the help of a Dewan and In 1902, His Highness attained majority and assumed direct contr tration of the State.

10. Mysore is the capital of the State, but the principal o ment are located in Bangalore, 86 miles by railway from Mysore is also the head-quarters of the British Resident. His Highness Mysore and Bangalore, and for some weeks in the hot weather at O Highness occasionally tours in the interior of the State to acqu the work of his officers and the condition of his subjects.

11. In December 1906 and January 1907 His Highness the visit to Calcutta as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy. He Agra, where His Excellency the Viceroy invested him with the insig Commandership of the Star of India. His Highness returned Calcutta on the 22nd February 1907.

The system of Administration.

12. The system of government is mainly based on the British of administration as introduced into the State during the days of th mission. As ruler of the State, His Highness the Maharaja is the ulti in all matters; and the administration is conducted under his control by who is the Chief Executive Officer of the State, and two Councillors respective departments, pass final orders in the name of Government matters. The Dewan and the two Councillors collectively form the Highness the Maharaja, who advise His Highness the Maharaja upon important matters affecting the administration.

13. For the enactment of laws and regulations, a Legislative Co constituted under Regulation I of 1907 passed on the 6th March 1907 lative Council consists of the Dewan as President, the two Councillor members, and not less than ten or more than fifteen additional memb not less than two-fifths shall be non-official persons. This Council ca ence on the 22nd June 1907, quite at the close of the year under report

Administrative divisions.

14. All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate heads of departments. The divisions of the State for administrative purposes were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, eight districts, sixty-nine taluks (including two jahgirs) and nine sub-taluks; each district being under a Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, each taluk under an Amildar and Subordinate Magistrate, and each sub-taluk under a Deputy Amildar. Two or more Assistant Commissioners in each district have charge of the district treasury and of the revenue administration of two or more taluks grouped as sub-divisions, and exercise higher magisterial powers. The Chief Court consisting of three Judges, is the highest judicial tribunal in the State. For purposes of the administration of justice, the State is divided into three Sessions divisions presided over by District and Sessions Judges.

The Civil Service.

15. Under the revised system of biennial competitive examination for the recruitment of officers to the grade of Assistant Commissioners, a competitive examination was held last November; and the first two among those that passed the examination were admitted to that grade. Some further slight changes in the rules for the Civil Service were made towards the end of the year under report.

Representative Assembly.

16. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881, soon after the Rendition, to enable the Government to place before the people through representative citizens an account of the administration of the country during the past year and the measures contemplated during the coming year, and to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people at large in regard to matters affecting their well-being.

The fifth triennial election of members of the Assembly took place in the year under report.

The twenty-third session of the Assembly was held at Mysore on the 1st October 1906, when 220 members attended out of 280 delegated to attend the session, and 546 subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

Important events.

17. During the earlier part of the year under report, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and in the latter part His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, paid a visit to the State.

The British Resident.

18. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., British Resident in Mysore, proceeded on furlough on the 14th March 1907, and Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., assumed charge of the office on the 13th of the same month.

Relations with the British Government.

19. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of thirty-five lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government, was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

progress of the taluk since the original settlement has been steady. The population, which was 69,417 in the year 1871, 66,082 in 1881, and 75,222 in 1891, has increased to 80,755 according to the latest census, *i.e.*, by nearly 16 per cent over the population at the time of the original settlement. Out of a total extent of about 72,000 acres of assessed unoccupied land at the last settlement, 48,409 or about 67 per cent have already been taken up and cultivation shows signs of extending even into the unassessed area. The soil is fertile and the rainfall is, on the whole, regular and sufficient. The Sulekere tank commands an area of 3,911 acres and, although cultivation has not established itself uniformly over all this tract owing to various causes, yet in course of time there is every likelihood of the full irrigational capacity of the tank being utilized. The number of houses has increased by about 49 per cent, while the numbers of horned cattle and carts have doubled. Through the expansion of cultivation, the total collection of revenue, which at the time of the original settlement stood at Rs. 91,960, has increased to Rs. 1,28,386 or by about 39 per cent. In the re-settlement the garden rates have been reduced in accordance with the general policy laid down in 1902, the average having fallen from Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 4-1-2. The average dry and wet rates according to the revision settlement are Re. 0-15-11 and Rs. 3-13-2, respectively, as compared with Re. 0-13-2 and Rs. 3-4-10 as fixed at the original settlement. The maximum wet rate was maintained at Rs. 8 owing to certain disadvantages under which wet cultivation labours in the tract. The grouping of villages was revised to bring it into greater conformity with existing conditions, as several of the considerations that influenced the original grouping of villages for purposes of assessment, such as relative unhealthiness, and want of market and transport facilities, have lost much of their force, in view of the general progress of the tract in these respects. The conditions of the tract have therefore been considered to have improved sufficiently to justify the increase of the total assessment by about Rs. 25,667 or an enhancement of 21 per cent of the amount of the original settlement.

Bangalore Taluk.

32. In the Bangalore District re-settlement has been introduced into what composed the Bangalore Taluk at the time of the original settlement. The area now comprises 281 villages of the Bangalore Taluk, 17 of the Channapatna Taluk, 22 of the Magadi Taluk, 4 of the Nelamangala Taluk, and 2 of the Hoskote Taluk. The tract has naturally been one of the most progressive parts of the State. There are very few of the villages which are not situated within easy reach of the railway. Owing to the proximity of Bangalore, the most important trade centre in the State, and to the existence of numerous other markets, they possess unusual advantages for the disposal of their produce. The climate is also well suited to the production of fruits and vegetables. The rainfall with an average of 36·66 inches is well distributed. The supply of water is abundant and the tract is peculiarly adapted for the construction of irrigation wells. The prices of ragi and paddy, the staple products, have risen, respectively, by 50 and 40 per cent. According to available statistics, tiled and mud houses have increased by about 218 per cent and 69 per cent, while thatched houses have decreased by 26 per cent. The number of ordinary carts has increased by 248 per cent. The arable dry crop land, which was at the time of the last survey 111,607 acres, has been reduced to 108,246 acres, the difference being due to the conversion of dry land into the more profitable fruit and vegetable gardens and to the taking up of lands for the extensions of the Bangalore City and other public purposes. A slight decrease in the occupied wet and dry area has been made up by more than a proportionate increase under garden cultivation. The revision has resulted in an increase of Rs. 23,009 or 14 per cent in the total assessment. This is exceedingly moderate if the undoubted progress of the tract is taken into consideration. The increase has chiefly been obtained by slightly raising the dry maximum. In the case of gardens there has been a decrease of 4 per cent due to the liberal policy of 1902. The average dry, wet and garden rates are Rs. 1-6-10, Rs. 4-13-7 and Rs. 5-1-7, respectively, as compared with Rs. 1-2-6, Rs. 4-4-8 and Rs. 7-5-10, fixed at the original settlement. It is hoped that the leniency of the present re-settlement will tend to promote the prosperity of the tract still further.

rab Taluk.

33. Sorab is the first malnad taluk in which the revision settlement was introduced. In the malnad parts of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the production of supari or arecanut is one of the principal agricultural industries. Through various causes such as the prevalence of a blight called Kole-roga, the difficulty of procuring labour and its costliness as well as the incidence of a special impost called halat to

which supari was subject, the condition of malnad gardens was steadily deteriorating. The assessment on these gardens was itself high, and combined with the halat, its incidence was felt to be excessively heavy and much heavier than in the adjacent British territory, where conditions were somewhat similar. In the year 1896, the condition of the malnad gardens was carefully examined, and under Government Order No. 1880-90—R. F. 44-92, dated 19th August 1896, a partial remission of assessment was granted. But this relief did not sensibly check the decline of the supari industry. The halat, in addition to the assessment, was felt to be oppressive and inequitable; and opinion being unanimous in favor of its abolition, it was finally decided to abolish it in Government Order No. Fl. 6878-88, dated 14th March 1907.

34. By the abolition of the halat independently of any reduction of assessment, a heavy weight of taxation was taken off these gardens, and the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Grant, was of opinion that, with the removal of the halat, not only could the original garden rates be safely restored but that they could even be enhanced without unduly increasing the burden on garden cultivation. The matter was, therefore, carefully considered at two conferences. In view of the fact that the assessment had been originally fixed under a somewhat exaggerated idea as to the profits of the industry and the resources of the malnad, and also of the fact that a light assessment, though it could not by itself cause a rehabilitation of a tract which showed signs of retrogression, was yet a powerful factor in reviving a declining industry, it was decided to adhere to the rates levied after the remissions of 1896.

35. It has been calculated that with the abolition of the halat and the policy that it has been decided to adopt regarding the assessment of malnad gardens, there will practically be a reduction of average garden rates by about 60 to 70 per cent. In the Sorab Taluk, though supari is an important agricultural product, it is not the principal one. The total extent of garden lands is only 1,684 acres out of a total arable area of 130,405 acres. Rice and sugarcane are largely cultivated. The population, which was 65,595 at the time of the original settlement, had increased only by 5,898 at the Census of 1901. The taluk has, however, benefited by the rise in prices and the indirect effects which the railway and other improvements in communication produce. There are indications of prosperity in other directions also, and the great reduction of rates on garden lands will also reach those who own dry and wet lands. By the revision, an increase of revenue by Rs. 28,717 has resulted, *i.e.*, about 14 per cent on the present revenue. The average dry and wet rates, as compared with those of the original settlement, are as follows:—

	Original settlement			Revision settlement		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	5	3	0	6	6
Wet	3	3	3	3	8	7

while the average garden rates, which on the remissions of 1896 were reduced from Rs. 14-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-10, have now been fixed at only Rs. 7-7-3.

36. The revision settlements are regarded as being well considered and have been generally well received. Colonel Grant, who was connected with the Department from 1863 and who was responsible for the introduction of the original settlement into all parts of the State and the revision settlement into the Chitaldrug District and parts of Shimoga and Bangalore Districts, retired from the service at the end of the year. He was placed on special duty prior to retirement in connection with malnad settlements and he was responsible for proposals for the Sagar Taluk, on which orders have since been passed. The appointment of Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been abolished, the Head of the Department being now designated Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Cost of the Department.

37. The total cost of the Department, including the pay of the Measurers lent to the Revenue Department, was Rs. 1,80,962 against Rs. 1,76,190 during the previous year.

Survey maps

38. With the exception of the map of one village, Mangala, the printing of which is still in progress, the maps of all the villages of which the original settlement is complete, have been printed and issued. In the re-settled taluks, maps of 14, 97, 148, 98, and 110 villages of the Hiriyur, Holalkere, Jagalur, Davangere and Hosdurga Taluks, respectively, have been printed during the year and issued.

Potgi settlement.

39. The rate of potgi or remuneration to village officers, *i.e.*, patels and shanbhogs, was revised in the Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal and Devanhalli Taluks, resulting in a total increase of their remuneration by Rs. 8,284. Supplemental statements for 24 villages situated in the taluks of Malur, Magadi and Kankanhalli were prepared. Remuneration was also fixed for one Amrut Mahal Kaval transferred to the Revenue Department.

III. Land Revenue (1906-07).

Alienation.

40. The extent of assessed lands, granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for charitable and other purposes, was 388 acres 12 guntas and 85¾ square yards as shown below :—

Purpose	Extent		
	Acres	Guntas	Square yards
For religious and other charitable purposes	41	5	47
For the extension and improvement of towns	168	16	...
For the improvement of tanks	82	19	107¾
For the improvement of communications	51	2	15
For other public purposes, such as buildings, cremation grounds, etc.	44	13	37
Total ...	388	12	85¾

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

41. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation, was 86,262 acres as compared with 47,210 acres during the previous year and 87,317 acres, the average during the preceding five years; and the extent of lands in occupation, relinquished during the year, was 32,523 acres as compared with 57,592 acres relinquished in the previous year, and 36,805 acres, the average area relinquished during the past five years. Of the acreage relinquished, 29,384 acres were dry, 2,358 acres wet, 290 acres garden and 491 acres coffee lands. Besides this, 10,778 acres reverted to Government for non-payment of arrears of revenue. The increase in the extent of land taken up and the decrease in that relinquished, were chiefly due to the comparatively more favourable character of the season.

Area under cultivation.

42. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,030,486 acres as against 5,779,850 acres in 1905-06. Of this, 1,006,811 acres were irrigable and devoted to wet crops as against 891,510 acres in 1905-06.

Land Revenue demand.

43. The net demand for 1906-07 under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 101,28,402 against Rs. 98,59,976 in 1905-06, showing an increase of Rs. 2,68,426. This increase was chiefly due to two causes, *viz.*, (1) the enhanced rates of assessment sanctioned during the revision settlement of the Challakere Taluk and portion of Chiknayakanhalli and Hosdurga Taluks and brought into force during the year, and (2) a portion of the assessment suspended owing to adverse circumstances during the previous year being included in the demand for the year.

Collections.

44. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of 1906-07, the total amount of Land Revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 120,58,486 of which Rs. 101,41,856 was collected and Rs. 42,270 was remitted as irrecoverable.

Arrears uncollected.

45. The balance uncollected at the end of the year thus amounted Rs. 18,74,360 against Rs. 15,46,564 at the end of the year 1905-06. Of this sum the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 10,44,608 or 55·74 per cent; and those relating to 1906-07 to Rs. 8,21,372 or 43·82 per cent.

Coercive processes.

46. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 100,381 against 96,371 in 1905-06; and the amount recovered thereby was Rs. 14,73,295 against Rs. 13,62,829 in 1905-06. In the majority of cases, the arrears were paid on service of the notice of demand without recourse to any further measures. The following

table exhibits the various processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears and the results thereof as compared with the previous year:—

Items	1905-06		1906-07	
	Number of processes	Amount recovered	Number of processes	Amount recovered
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	71,011	9,00,235	77,715	10,01,277
Forfeitures	5,882	1,11,773	8,097	1,35,932
Proclamations of sale	15,160	2,82,360	11,471	2,80,157
Sales held	4,318	68,461	3,098	55,929
Total ...	96,371	13,62,829	100,381	14,73,295

The amount recovered by the issue of these processes formed 14·53 per cent of the total amount collected during the year. The percentage of the number of the sales held to the total number of processes issued, was 3·08 against 4·48 in the previous year, and that of the amount recovered by sale to the total amount collected during the year, was ·6 against ·8 in 1905-06.

IV. Inam Settlement (1906-07).

Original work.

47. During the year 60 land inam cases were investigated and confirmed on a quit-rent of Rs. 180. Nine muzrai inams assessed at Rs. 1,665 were resumed.

Revision of quit-rent.

48. The quit-rent leviable on one inam village was revised in accordance with the revised survey valuation. One land inam and 19 muzrai grants were also revised. These revisions led to a reduction of quit-rent by Rs. 34. Including the quit-rent imposed, the total addition to the revenue during the year was Rs. 146.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

49. During the year, the registers for 51 resumed cases, quit-rent registers for 200 confirmed inams, 60 *ad-interim* extracts and 9 muzrai title-deeds were prepared. Three hundred and twenty-five minor inam title-deeds were prepared, compared and despatched for delivery to inamdars.

The revised final quit-rent register of the Dodballapur Taluk was completed. At the close of the year, there still remained the quit-rent register of three taluks for completion.

Cost of the Department.

50. The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 8,232 as against Rs. 7,973 in the year previous. Its aggregate expenditure from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,57,813, and the total addition to the revenue from the settlement of inams during these years has been Rs. 2,75,316.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1906-07).

A. Legislation.

Regulations passed.

51. Seven Regulations were passed during the year under report:—

II of 1906.

The Mysore Tramways Regulation, II of 1906, based on the Indian Tramways Act, XI of 1886, was passed to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of tramways in Mysore.

III of 1906.

52. Regulation III of 1906, to further amend the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Mysore, substituted a new section for the original section 253, and added two new sections, namely, 310 A and 582 A as already enacted in British India.

Section 253, Civil Procedure Code, did not apply to sureties entrusted with properties attached in execution of decrees, and they could therefore be compelled to discharge their obligations as such only by a regular suit. To prevent any such further litigation, the section was amended so as to apply to them.

Section 310 A enables judgment-debtors to recover their properties, even after sale in execution, on payment of the decretal amount.

Section 582 A protects insufficiently-stamped appeal and review petitions from rejection on that ground, when the insufficiency is due to a *bonâ fide* error.

IV of 1906.

53. Regulation IV of 1906 was passed to consolidate and amend the law relating to mines in Mysore.

Under the Mysore Mines Regulation, III of 1897, the possession within the mining area of mining materials—sponge gold, amalgam, etc.,—was prohibited, and goldsmiths were not permitted to carry on their business therein without license, but the Regulation did not touch unwrought gold unless it was proved to be mining material. The Regulation was useful so far as it went, but it was defective in that as soon as a gold thief converted amalgam or sponge gold into bar gold, for which great facilities exist in and around the area, the Regulation became powerless to bring him to justice. The result was that, notwithstanding improvements in police organisation, there was still a large and growing illicit trade in gold and auriferous material in the Kolar Gold Fields.

The present Regulation makes illegal the possession of unwrought gold within the mining area, except under a license, and throws the burden of proving that he honestly came by it on the person in whose possession or in whose premises any mining material or unwrought gold, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, is found.

The other important changes introduced by the Regulation provide for the weeding out of the mining area, of all undesirable characters; for the taking of licenses by hawkers and pedlars; and for the keeping of books of account by gold-dealers and goldsmiths. They also empower the Sanitary Board to frame bye-laws and to levy taxes and rates in the area under its administration.

V of 1906.

54. Regulation V of 1906 (further amending the Excise Regulation, V of 1901) is based upon the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1905, and facilitates the admission to bail of persons arrested under the Regulation, such admission being under Regulation V of 1901, possible only after the termination of an enquiry by the Excise Inspector.

VI of 1906.

55. Regulation VI of 1906, further amending the Mysore Land Revenue Code of 1888—

(*a*) provides for the formal constitution of the Revenue Commissioner as the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority with specified powers and duties in Land Revenue matters, subject to Government; the Revenue Code of 1888 having only reserved

to Government power to appoint a Revenue Commissioner and to delegate to him some of their own duties and powers;

(*b*) renders the other parts of the Code, as far as possible, identical with those of the Bombay Land Revenue Code; and

(*c*) creates a certain degree of finality for the decisions of the Revenue Commissioner, by making all appeals from his decisions to Government lie only on a point of law or usage having the force of law.

56. The Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, was passed for the better management of municipal affairs in Mysore. VII of 1906.

Prior to the passing of this Regulation, the municipal law (only in force in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore) was the Regulation published with the Government of India Notification No. 51—G., dated 31st March 1871, and subsequently amended from time to time by a series of enactments ending with Regulations, VII of 1899 and VIII of 1900. The provisions of the existing law were found unsuited to the altered requirements of these municipalities, incomplete or silent on many matters of municipal administration, inelastic on the subject of taxation, and prolix in respect of what might have been dealt with in bye-laws.

The minor municipalities of the State, created from time to time by executive orders of Government, had no legal existence as corporations, no law to govern them except the rules relating to village sanitation, and no clearly defined duties and powers beyond what were possible under those rules. Their only character was that of bodies entrusted by Government with a part of its administrative function in respect of certain items of revenue, occasionally supplemented by grants, which they were authorised to spend with its previous sanction on purposes connected with sanitation, water-supply, lighting, road-repairs and maintenance of dispensaries and other objects of public utility. Lastly, their constitution was not in all cases such as to ensure non-official members taking a sufficiently active part in the work of municipalities.

Legislation therefore having become manifestly necessary, firstly, to supersede the Regulation of 1871 by a law better adapted to the altered circumstances of the two premier municipalities, and, secondly, to place on a sound and improved footing the organization and administration of the minor municipalities, the present Regulation, based on the Bombay District Municipal Act, III of 1901, and providing for both classes of municipalities, was passed.

57. The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, No. I of 1907, was passed to establish a Legislative Council in Mysore. I of 1907.

This Regulation is intended to associate with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja in the work of legislation a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements, and to secure to measures proposed the benefit of discussion from different standpoints.

Under this Regulation, the Legislative Council is constituted by the Dewan as President and two Councillors as *ex-officio* members and not less than 10 or more than 15 additional members to be nominated by Government and holding office for two years at a time, not less than two-fifths of the additional members being non-officials.

The Council has been empowered to make rules for the conduct of its business. The work of the Council is confined to the consideration and passing of measures introduced at its meetings, the enactment of every measure resting with His Highness the Maharaja.

B. Rules under enactments in force.

The following rules were passed under the several Regulations in force in the State:— Rules issued under Regulations.

58. (1) New forms were substituted for Forms A and B appended to the rules made under section 20 of the Cotton Duties Regulation, II of 1896. Under the Cotton Duties Regulation.

59. (2) Under section 29 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the arrack rules were amended so as to provide for the sale of jaggory arrack under a separate license; a new rule was added to Rule XIII of the Foreign Liquor Rules enabling the Excise Commissioner to fix the number of licenses to be held in a village, town, or city, for the purpose of securing due competition in the supply to the public Under the Excise Regulation.

of good and wholesome articles and of avoiding monopoly; and, under section 24, the rates of tree-tax were revised, the separate levy of local cess on tree-tax and toddy shop rental was abolished, and the rate of duty including local cess payable for ganja and majum was fixed.

Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

60. (3) The Land Revenue Rules were amended in respect of the occupancy of lands near a railway station.

The Revenue Commissioner was empowered—

(*a*) to sanction the appropriation of lands for roads and other public purposes subject to certain limitations;

(*b*) to write off the accounts the assessment on lands acquired for public purposes; and

(*c*) to pass final orders regarding partial temporary remissions of assessment on abandoned gardens when the assessment did not exceed Rs. 500.

The payment of expenses of witnesses summoned to appear before a Revenue Court or authority, was provided for.

The Inspector of Agricultural Banks was authorised to exercise all the powers and duties of a Deputy Commissioner under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of monies due to Government by the members of agricultural banks, jointly and severally.

Under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation.

61. (4) Under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, it was made incumbent on all residents of the Bangalore and Mysore cities and of the Kolar Gold Fields to report the finding of dead rats in their dwelling places within 12 hours of the discovery thereof.

Under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation

62. (5) Rule 3 of the rules framed under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, VI of 1901, was amended so as to prohibit until the 15th June 1908 the killing or capture of birds with bright-coloured plumage, peafowl, and subject to certain limitations, antelope.

An additional Rule 10A was added to enable a licensee to obtain a duplicate of a license lost or accidentally destroyed.

Under the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

63. (6) Under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, III of 1905, additional rules were framed to facilitate the settlement of disputes in respect of the business of a society between any person who is or has been a member or who claims through any person who is or has been a member, and such society or its committee or any of its officers. The rules provide for a settlement of such disputes by arbitration and for the summary execution of decrees passed by the Registrar.

II. Military (1906-07).

Nature of the force.

64. The Military force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) Two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore, and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts;

(*b*) Three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts; and

(*c*) One Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty at the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

65. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the three branches of the force was 3,162, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 440 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

66. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,003. The Imperial and the Local Service Regiments were short of 2 officers and 14 men; the infantry battalions by 16 officers and 115 men; and the Transport Corps by 3 officers and 9 men.

The following table shows the number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments	38	138	721
(*b*) Infantry	50	375	1,253
(*c*) Transport Corps	13	59	356

The composition of the force.

67. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,020 officers and men, inclusive of non-combatants, 481 were Mahomedans and 413 Mahrattas ; and in the infantry regiments, 845 Mahomedans and 168 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,776. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

68. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances, and the infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

69. A detachment of the Imperial Service Regiment, consisting of 18 commissioned and 53 non-commissioned officers and 239 rank and file, took part in the Bangalore Brigade manœuvres ; a detachment of 4 commissioned and 18 non-commissioned officers and 88 rank and file was sent to Mysore for duty during Dasara and of 6 commissioned and 18 non-commissioned officers and 108 rank and file was on duty at Mysore in connection with the celebration of His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday. Eighteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Pavagada and Jagalur. Three divisions consisting of 9 commissioned officers and 221 non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Transport Corps were employed in connection with the manœuvres which the British troops held in December 1906 and January 1907. The sepoys of the infantry were employed in guarding the Huzur, District and Taluk Treasuries all over the State.

Efficiency.

70. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was drilled by the Commandant assisted by Drill Instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Mysore and Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry. Recruits and remounts were duly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being 35 recruits and 30 remounts. Two daffedars of the regiment, who had been sent for instruction at the musketry class of the Imperial Service Troops at Meerut, returned after completing their course. Captain B. M. L. Brodhurst, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected all the signallers of the regiment during the year. The regiment had at the end of the year 471 horses and 253 mules for the transport corps attached to it. In the Central Assault-at-Arms and Athletic Meeting of the Bangalore, Madras and Southern Districts held at Bangalore on the 28th, 29th and 30th November 1906, 2 silver cups and 1 medal were won by an officer of this regiment, the former in tent-pegging by sword and in scabbard *versus* scabbard, and the latter for being the best man at arms in Native troops. His Excellency the Governor of Madras inspected the march past and display of the regiment and also its stables during the year. After the Brigade manœuvres in February 1907, General R. I. Scallon, C.B., D.S.O., C.I.E., Commanding Bangalore Brigade, complimented the officers and men of this regiment on the cheerful and willing spirit they displayed in the discharge of their hard work, and remarked that the manner in which the regiment worked throughout the operations, showed the result of careful training on the right lines. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Southern Army, inspected the lines and stables of the regiment during the year.

71. The Local Service Regiment was paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by Drill Instructors. There were at the close of the year, 377 horses on the strength of this regiment, and in its riding school, 16 recruits and 3 remounts under instruction.

72. In the infantry, the men and recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as practicable, drilled by the Commandants of Battalions with the aid of Drill Instructors.

73. The four divisions of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were paraded and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for

transport on the field. The officers were put through a course of revolver practice and a troop from each division was practised in swimming ponies across the Hebbal tank. In the riding school of this corps, its commissioned and non-commissioned officers went through a course of instruction. There were on the strength of this corps, 662 ponies and 13 mules at the close of the year under report, the number of carts attached to it being 271 of new and 29 of an old pattern.

Expenditure.

74. The outlay on the troops including the Imperial Service Transport Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 12,14,535 against Rs. 12,13,016 in 1905-06, as detailed below :—

	1905-06	1906-07
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Service Regiment	3,38,462	3,52,585
Local Service Regiment	1,61,657	1,66,817
Infantry	2,11,400	2,19,105
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,54,833	2,35,131
Palace Military Establishment	97,736	1,00,000
Other expenditure including stores, superannuation and retirement allowances	1,48,928	1,40,897

Amrut Maha Department; its early history.

75. The Mysore plateau has always been famous for its breed of cattle, and from the earliest times its bulls seem to have been largely used for purposes of transport in times of war. After the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, the oxen attached to Tippu Sultan's army were taken over by the British and combined with their public cattle, while the breeding establishment, maintained for the purpose of securing a constant supply of suitable bulls, was left in the charge of the Durbar, on condition of the Durbar bearing the cost of maintenance and offering to the Hon'ble the East India Company all male calves of 1½ years and upwards for 14 star pagodas a head. Another breeding establishment was also maintained by His Highness the Maharaja for his private use. Owing to the comparatively low value of land in those days, a large extent of land consisting of grazing grounds called kavals was set apart for the use of these establishments. In 1813, the Madras Government, however, took back the herds they had left in the charge of the Durbar and reorganised at their own expense a separate cattle breeding establishment under the control of a British officer. They also obtained, for the maintenance of the cattle, 143 reserved kavals together with the right of grazing in alternate years the stubble in villages in 60 taluks. This latter privilege was withdrawn in the year 1835, as it was found to greatly hinder the efforts of land-owners to improve their lands.

76. In the year 1840 the Maharaja's Amrut Mahal was taken over by the Chief Commissioner, a number of cattle, required for the use of the Palace, being reserved with an allotment of the required extent of grazing land. It was also decided to transfer to the control of the Chief Commissioner the other Amrut Mahal establishment maintained by the British Military authorities separately for breeding purposes. Both the establishments thus came under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner and a special officer was appointed for their management. A detailed survey of all the kavals with the object of ascertaining their limits and the rights and privileges existing therein was also undertaken at the time.

77. In the year 1860, however, the Madras Government decided to reduce the number of their draught oxen and not to maintain a separate establishment for breeding purposes, as it was considered more advantageous to horse all the field artilleries and purchase bulls locally, whenever they were required for draught purposes. In consequence, the kavals which had been assigned for the maintenance of the Amrut Mahal cattle were retransferred to the Durbar, and the entire herds which belonged to the establishment maintained on behalf of the Madras Government were disposed of. In the year 1865, the Madras Government with the sanction of the Government of India resolved upon re-establishing the Amrut Mahal Department. They started it again with 4,000 cows and 100 bulls and also obtained for grazing all the kavals which were formerly used by them and which had not been otherwise disposed of. On the death of His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Woodeyar Bahadur III in 1868, the number of the Palace cattle was still further reduced and the 30 kavals assigned to them were leased to the Madras Government at a nominal rental and on condition of supplying to the Mysore Government every year 50 bulls for breeding purposes. This arrangement continued

till the Rendition in 1881, when the Madras Government again transferred the Amrut Mahal establishment to the Mysore Government on condition of their being supplied annually with 50 bulls of the Amrut Mahal breed of the age of four years, at the rate of Rs. 50 for each bull. A training depot was also maintained at Hunsur by the Madras Government, where these cattle were kept after purchase until they were trained for use as draught cattle.

78. The Madras Government have now decided to discontinue the purchase of bulls from the Amrut Mahal Department from the current year, owing to the reduction of the establishment of transport bullocks in the Secunderabad Division, and to restore to the Durbar the kavals attached to the training depôt at Hunsur.

79. The bulls are in great request by the raiyats both for breeding purposes and for use as plough cattle, as they are capable of great endurance. During the year, 581 bulls were sold to the raiyats. The average price realised was Rs. 48-10-6 and the total amount of the sales was Rs. 36,123.

80. The season was favorable for the health of the cattle. The year opened with a stock of 7,669 cattle. Eight hundred and thirteen calves were born during the year, of which 440 were females and 373 males. The number of deaths was 670, which is 429 less than in the preceding year. The stock at the end of the year was 7,057.

81. A sheep farm is maintained at Kunigal. At the beginning of the year there were 357 sheep at the Farm with 61 births and 48 deaths; 143 were disposed of by sale, and 227 left at the close of the year. The raiyats, however, are said to be too conservative to avail themselves of the opportunities to improve the breed of their sheep by crossing with imported varieties.

82. The demand for the year arising from sales, grazing fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 53,208. There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,312 at the beginning of the year. The amount collected was Rs. 54,516, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,004.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

83. The year under report began with 6 stallions at the Farm; and 1 stallion was purchased during the year, the total thus being 7 stallions at the close of the year. The number of mares on the Farm at the beginning of the year was 101; 14 mares were added during the year, making a total of 115 mares. Of these the number of casualties was 15, leaving 100 mares on the Farm at the close of the year. There were 122 foals, on the Farm at the end of last year; 37 were born during the year, the total being 159 foals, of which the number of casualties by deaths, transfers and sales was 29, leaving a balance of 130 foals on the Farm.

84. The general condition of the stock on the farm was uniformly good throughout the year, the percentage of deaths during the year being the lowest on record.

85. Distinguished visitors to the Farm were His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Staff, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, and the Dewan of Mysore. His Excellency bought six horses, showing his appreciation of the stock.

86. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm was Rs. 1,35,393 on the 1st July 1907 against Rs. 1,39,799 on the 1st July 1906.

87. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year under report was Rs. 54,867 against Rs. 54,899 in 1905-06.

III. Police (1906-07).

Constitution.

88. The constitution of the Mysore Police Force, consisting of the Regular Police, the Village Police and the Ghat Talaris, as described in detail in the report for 1904-05, underwent no change during the year.

Sanctioned strength and actual strength.

89. There was a slight increase in the sanctioned strength of the Police Force. The subjoined table shows the sanctioned and actual strength, during the year, of the different bodies of the regular Police:—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1905-06		1906-07	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Bangalore-Nanjangud and Birur-Shimoga Sections of Railway ...	7	69	7	69	7	68
Gold Fields Police	51	305	50	303	50	302
Total ...	58	374	57	372	57	370
City Police, Bangalore	49	278	48	253	46	245
Do Mysore	46	275	46	273	44	273
Total ...	95	553	94	526	90	518
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	179	11	175
District Police other than the above—						
Head-quarters, including Police School	14	Nil	8	Nil	13	Nil
Bangalore District	99	547	97	546	97	543
Kolar do	71	358	70	354	69	354
Tumkur do	95	571	93	560	93	554
Mysore do	81	420	79	419	79	409
French Rocks	53	291	50	285	51	278
Hassan District	72	386	70	351	68	359
Shimoga do	83	456	81	450	83	447
Kadur do	62	394	60	374	58	362
Chitaldrug do	92	586	91	576	86	556
Total ...	722	4,009	699	3,915	697	3,862
Grand Total ...	888	5,119	863	4,992	855	4,925

90. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General of Police, 15 District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 Inspectors, 760 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants, and 5,119 Constables.

Classification according to nationality and religion.

91. Including the Inspector-General, 8 officers and men were Europeans, 15 were Eurasians, and 5,757 Indians. According to religion or caste, 21 officers and 111 men were Christians, 203 Officers and 1,751 men were Mahomedans, 1 officer was a Jain, 370 Officers and 574 men were Brahmins, 21 officers and 83 men were Rajputs, 15 officers and 134 men were Mahrattas, and the rest were Hindus of other castes.

Education.

92. All the officers of and above the rank of Jamadar, almost all Dafadars, and nearly half the number of men in the force were literate.

The Police Training School.

93. The Head-quarter Police Training School consisted, as in the previous year, of 3 classes, *viz.*, one English Class for Inspectors, one English Class for Station House

Officers knowing the English language, and one Kanarese Class for Station House Officers ignorant of English. The strength of the Inspectors' Class was 11, consisting of 9 men in service and 2 recruits. The strength of the Station House Officers' Classes was 44 consisting of 40 men in service and 4 recruits. Of these, 20 were in the English and 24 in the Kanarese Classes. The number of those that passed in the Final Examination was 10 from the Inspectors' Class and 39 from the Station House Officers' Class.

94. There were no serious riots or disturbances in the State. The Police Force was found adequate for the preservation of peace and order. Preservation of order.

95. Action was taken by the Police under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 145 persons, of whom 59 were directed by Magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Nearly all the First Class Magistrates are now empowered to order under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that a previously convicted offender should notify his address to the Police. Prevention of crime.

96. With a view to secure a better registration of and surveillance over criminal gangs and known depredators, Government sanctioned the entertainment of a temporary establishment of Inspectors. They are required to revise gang registers on the lines indicated by the Indian Police Commission and to carry on a census of all gangs in the State. To secure uniformity in this work, a Police Conference was held at Bangalore during the year. A system of jungle beat, introduced on the recommendation of a second Conference held to concert measures for the prevention of organized crime, has succeeded in effectually scaring away a large number of criminal gangs from whom mischief was apprehended in the border districts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Kadur, Tumkur and Hassan.

97. The Village Police arrested 76 persons in 46 cases as against 112 persons in 86 cases during the preceding year. In the maidan districts, the patels and talawars were of great assistance to the Regular Police. Village Police.

98. The Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents took a personal share in the investigation of all heinous cases reported during the year. The Police work of the Amildars was also satisfactory. The introduction of the Investigation Centre scheme now in force in the Shimoga District, into some other districts of the State is under consideration. Preventive and detective work was materially assisted by the Finger Print Bureau, which has made considerable progress during the year. Investigation of crime.

99. Cognizable cases reported to or taken up by the Police during the year under report numbered 5,520 against 6,091 in the previous year. The number of such cases instituted directly before Magistrates by complaint was 1,373, or 60 less than in the previous year. Cognizable cases.

100. Including 2,753 cases pending with the Police at the beginning of the year and 976 referred cases pending with the Magistracy, the Police had to deal with 9,249 cognizable cases in all as against 9,507 in 1905-06. Deducting 35 cases transferred to the British Police and the Mysore Military Department, and 158 cases in which investigation was refused, the number of cases investigated was 9,056. Of the total number investigated, 1,500 cases were referred to the Magistracy as false; charge sheets were submitted in 3,091 cases; 794 cases were reported as true but undetectable; and 1 case was struck off owing to the death of the accused. Of the 1,500 cases referred to the Magistracy as false, in 1,472 cases the Police reports were accepted by Magistrates and the cases were struck off; while in the remaining 28 cases, a regular trial was ordered, which ended in conviction in 13 cases. There thus remained at the end of the year 2,566 cases in which no final reports had been sent; adding to this, 1,104 referred cases on which no orders had been passed by Magistrates, the total number of cases pending with the Police at the end of the year was 3,670.

101. Including 391 Police cases pending in the Courts at the beginning of the year, the total number of such cases during the year was 3,482, of which, 3,117 were disposed of and 365 remained under trial at the close of the year. Cognizable cases instituted directly before Magistrates (including 211 cases pending from the previous year) numbered 1,584. Of these, 365 cases were referred to the Police for investigation and 969 cases were disposed of by Magistrates. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to the total number of cases disposed of was 73·5 in Police cases and 36·01 in cognizable cases instituted on complaint. Disposal of Police cases by Magistrates.

Non-cognizable cases.

102. There were 7,138 non-cognizable cases instituted on complaint and 896 cases were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu* or upon information, making a total of 8,034 against 8,391 in the previous year. Of these, 242 were referred to the Police for investigation as against 258 in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered.

103. In 2,890 cases property to the value of Rs. 1,90,998 was lost as against Rs. 2,12,810 in the previous year. The total value of the property recovered was Rs. 68,020 as against Rs. 81,609 in 1905-06, the percentage of property recovered being 35·6 as against 38·3 in the preceding year.

Processes.

104. The total number of processes issued during the year for service by the Police was 108,282, of which 100,945 or 93·22 per cent were served and executed.

Inspection work.

105. The Inspector-General toured in the State for nearly three and a half months in the year and inspected all the head-quarter offices except those at Chitaldrug and Bangalore, as well as 49 Head Stations and 46 Sub-Stations. Eighty-nine Head Stations, Sub-Stations and Outposts were visited by the Deputy Commissioners, and 504 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. Only three Sub-Stations were left uninspected during the year.

Finger Prints.

106. In the Finger Print Bureau, 3,605 slips were dealt with during the year: 1,721 received for record, and 1,884 for search. Of the latter, 1,195 were from the State and 689 from outside the State. Of these, 274 were traced.

Arms Regulation.

107. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation was 12,847 against 13,041 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 52 persons with the result that 44 were convicted, 4 acquitted and 4 were under trial. In the month of November 1906, a census of fire-arms was taken under the Arms Regulation in the malnad and semi-malnad taluks of the Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

The Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

108. The number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation during the calendar year 1906 was 239. Prosecutions were instituted in 35 cases involving 156 persons, with the result that 137 persons were convicted and 19 were acquitted or discharged.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

109. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 17 in 6 cases, against 48 in 17 cases in 1905-06. Five cases involving 12 persons ended in conviction against 14 cases and 38 persons of last year.

Rewards.

110. Three hundred and ninety-five officers and men against 402 in the previous year were rewarded: 76 by promotion, 251 by money grants (amounting to Rs. 1,893) and 68 by award of good marks.

Punishments.

111. Two hundred and thirty-nine officers and men as against 172 in 1905-06 were given black marks; 238 officers and 1,855 men were fined, degraded or suspended against 353 officers and 1,979 men in the previous year; 2 officers and 129 men as against 6 officers and 128 men in 1905-06 were dismissed the service; 1 officer and 35 men were convicted by Magistrates against 6 officers and 27 men in the previous year.

Expenditure.

112. The cost of the Police Administration during the year under report was Rs. 9,86,830 against Rs. 9,92,163 in 1905-06, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,333.

General.

113. In regard to the education of the force, only one British province stands ahead of Mysore; and in respect of incidence of crime to population, Mysore is the least criminal province in India, as shewn below:—

Serial Number	Name of Province or Presidency	Area in square miles	Population	Number of Police Officers and men	Proportion of Police to area	Proportion of Police to Population	Total crime reported	Total number of Policemen judicially punished	Percentage of men judicially punished	Proportion of reported crime to population	Percentage of Police Educated or Literate	
											Officers	Men
					Sq. miles							
1	Mysore (1906-07) ...	29,820	5,449,800	6,007	1 to 4·9	1 to 907	5,520	22	·3	1 to 987	99·5	49·4
2	Madras (1902) ...	1,41,189	35,581,151	23,345	1 to 6	1 to 1,524	42,235	241	1·03	1 to 842	99·3	35 7
3	Central Provinces (1904) ...	1,04,168	12,630,662	11,559	1 to 9	1 to 1,092	17,433	105	.9	1 to 724	96 7	45·1
4	N. W. Frontier Provinces (1906)	13,688	2,050,724	3,195	1 to 4·2	1 to 641	5,162	31	·9	1 to 397	93·6	22·9
5	Punjab (1906) ...	97,209	20,330,339	20,289	1 to 4·7	1 to 1,002	49,240	75	·3	1 to 412	93·3	30·1
6	Bengal (1906) ...	1,10,100	49,874,201	21,413	1 to 5·1	1 to 2,329	1,09,669	190	·8	1 to 454	91·6	32·3
7	United Provinces (1906) ...	1,07,164	47,691,782	35,716	1 to 3	1 to 1,335	1,70,651	77	·2	1 to 279	81·5	21·1
8	Bombay (1902) ...	1,24,666	17,737,671	22,308	1 to 5·5	1 to 795	32,093	139	·6	1 to 552	71·7	46·2

IV. Extradition (1906-07).

Extradition.

114. The Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903, regulates the extradition of criminals from British India to Mysore; and Article 16 of the Instrument of Transfer applies to the surrender of accused persons from Mysore to British India, the Mysore Government being thereunder required to cause to be arrested and surrendered to the British authorities any person within Mysore who may be accused of having committed an offence in British India and for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident. Besides, under a notification issued in 1878, by the Chief Commissioner under the authority of the Government of India, all criminal processes issued by Magistrates in British India for execution in Mysore are required to be duly executed by Magistrates and Police Officers in Mysore.

115. Under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903, 45 persons (34 British subjects, 1 subject of His Highness the Nizam and 10 Mysore subjects arrested in British India or other States) were surrendered for trial in the State. Including 9 who were under trial at the end of last year, there were 54 persons under trial during the year under report. Of these, 34 were convicted, 15 were acquitted and 1 was discharged, while 4 were under trial at the end of the year. Of 4 persons who escaped from custody last year, 2 were recaptured and convicted.

116. The number of persons arrested in the State and surrendered to British India and other States, during the year, was 75. Of these, 43 were Mysore subjects, 24 British subjects and 8 subjects of other States. Of the persons arrested, 47 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 25 in cases under special and local laws; in the case of 3 persons, the nature of the offence committed is not known. The result of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore is not known in 65 cases. Of the rest, 5 were convicted and 5 were acquitted or discharged.

V. Criminal Justice (1906-07).

Courts.

117. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of Criminal Courts in the State was 135 against 138 in the previous year. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 4 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 25 Magistrates of the first class, 48 of the second class and 47 of the third class. The number of Justices of the Peace was 8, the same as in last year.

Offences reported.

118. The number of offences reported during the year was 16,300 as against 16,981 during the previous year. Of these 36·80 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault and hurt; 34·01 per cent were against property, particularly theft and criminal trespass; 4·98 per cent were offences affecting the authority of public servants, public health and safety, etc.; 13·21 per cent were offences under special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 13,362 or 81·90 per cent as against 14,063 or 82·8 per cent in 1905-06. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,242 were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,120 under special or local laws. Of the former, 1,324 or 11·7 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,504 or 12·8 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

119. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 13,184, of which 12,606 or 95·61 per cent were disposed of and 578 were pending at the close of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 12,401 or 94·06 per cent of the cases; District Magistrates, 63; and Courts of Session, 142 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistrates was 5·70 days as compared with 8·12 in 1905-06 and by Courts of Session, 3·38 as against 3·15. Of the 142 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 127 were tried with the aid of assessors. Of the remaining 15, 5 were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutors, in 9 cases the accused pleaded guilty, and in 1 case the accused escaped.

Number of persons brought to trial and number disposed of.

120. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 26,099, of whom 5,089 were arrested by the Police, 1,881 were brought up on warrants, and 19,129 appeared on summonses. Inclusive of 2,075 persons who were awaiting trial at the end of last year, the total number of persons that were actually brought to trial during the year was 27,935 excluding 239 persons referred or committed for trial as against 29,128 in the previous year.

121. The cases of 26,197 persons or 93·76 per cent were disposed of; 310 by Courts of Session, 101 by District Magistrates, and 25,786 by other Magistrates. There were thus at the close of the year, 1,738 persons awaiting their trial: 19 in the Sessions Courts, 23 before District Magistrates and 1,696 in other Courts.

Results of trial.

122. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 19,461 or 69·67 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 19,277 or 66·01 per cent during last year; 6,675 or 23·89 per cent were convicted (6,058 on regular trial and the rest summarily); 53 died or escaped; and 8, who were committed at the end of the year, were received in the Courts of Session only after the year closed. Of those that were discharged or acquitted, as many as 14,602, or more than 75·03 per cent were concerned in compoundable cases, such as hurt, criminal force, assault, mischief, criminal trespass, and criminal intimidation or insult.

Punishments.

123. Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to death, 17 to transportation, 2,276 to imprisonment, 4,821 to fine and 117 to whipping. The records of 7 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death, were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions Courts for confirmation of the sentence. In the case of 4 persons, the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, in the case of 1 person the sentence was confirmed, but was, however, subsequently commuted to transportation for life by His Highness the Maharaja, and in the case of 2 persons, the sentence was quashed and the accused were set at liberty.

124. The total number of persons undergoing imprisonment, inclusive of those committed to prison in default of furnishing security, was 2,333; 946 for 15 days and under, 1,059 for 6 months and under, 251 for 2 years and under, 56 for 7 years and under, and 21, exclusive of those sentenced to transportation for life, for more than 7 years. Eight persons were dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the sentence on one juvenile offender was commuted to detention in the Reformatory School. Of those that were sentenced to pay a fine, 3,888 were fined Rs. 10 and under; 801 between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 110 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; 21 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and 1 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 49,333 against Rs. 47,878 in the previous year and the amount realized Rs. 43,469 against Rs. 40,797. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,022 against Rs. 3,337 in 1905-06. Of the persons sentenced to whipping, 41 were ordered to receive 10 stripes and under, 66 between 10 and 20 stripes, and 10 between 20 and 30 stripes.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

125. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 348 involving 544 persons as against 290 involving 528 persons in the last year. Of these, 288 persons were discharged and 252 were convicted. The cases of 4 persons were pending at the close of the year. Thirty-six persons were dealt with under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for having preferred frivolous or vexatious complaints, 71 for forfeiture of bail bonds or recognizances under Chapter XXXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code, 144 under Chapter XXI in cases relating to the possession of immovable property, 57 were required to furnish security for good behaviour, and 21 for keeping the peace. In vexatious complaints, the amount of compensation paid to accused persons under section 250 of the Code, amounted to Rs. 307 as against Rs. 341 in the previous year.

Witnesses.

126. The number of witnesses that appeared before Magistrates during the year was 68,025 against 68,965 in the previous year. Of these, 55,894 were discharged on the day they appeared, 8,794 were detained for one day, 2,295 for two days, and 698 for three days. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 57,783. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,504 as against 1,759 in 1905-06. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials, amounted to Rs. 5,202 as against Rs. 4,742 in the last year.

Appellate Courts.

127. The number of Courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 17, including the Chief Court.

Appeals.

128. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were, during the year, 895 appeals involving 1,459 persons for disposal, *viz.*, 254 appeals involving 320 persons before the Chief Court, 150 appeals involving 218 persons before Courts of one Session, and 491 appeals involving 921 persons before District and other Magistrates

empowered to hear appeals. The total disposals during the year were 830 appeals involving 1,365 persons as shown below:—

Name of Court	Appeals rejected or dismissed, sentences confirmed		Sentences reversed or proceedings quashed		Sentences modified		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Referred to Chief Court for revision	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1. Chief Court	150	163	33	39	30	46	6	25	...	...
2. Courts of Session ...	66	74	46	95	24	31	2	2	4	5
3. District Magistrates and other Magistrates with appellate powers ...	236	430	171	339	55	104	7	12	...	...
Total ...	452	667	250	473	109	181	15	39	4	5

Appeals from acquittals.

129. Inclusive of 4 appeals pending against orders of acquittal at the close of the previous year, there were 8 appeals for disposal as against 11 in 1905-06. In 1 of these, the order of the lower Court was reversed, in 2 the orders were upheld, in 2 new trials were ordered, and the remaining 3 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

130. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 45·27 days as against 24·63 in 1905-06. The increase in the average duration was due to the larger number of appeals pending at the end of the previous year and to their disposal during the year under report. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts was 20·65 days, and in the Magistrates' Courts 13·11 as against 15·68 and 17·89 respectively in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

131. There were for disposal before the Chief Court 149 revision cases involving 260 persons as against 166 cases and 242 persons in 1905-06. Of these, the sentences were confirmed in respect of 149 persons; in respect of 24 persons, the sentences were modified; in respect of 14 persons, they were reversed; in respect of 17 persons, the proceedings were quashed; as regards 19 persons, new trial or further enquiry was ordered; and 37 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Applications for revision.

132. Including those pending from last year, there were for disposal 267 applications, inclusive of applications for revision made by accused persons. Convictions or orders were set aside in 18 cases, sentences were reduced or altered in 17 cases, and enhanced in 1 case; and new trials were ordered in 8 cases. The orders of the lower Courts were not interfered with in 135 cases. Forty-seven petitions of a miscellaneous character were also disposed of, leaving 41 applications pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

133. The receipts of all the Courts amounted to Rs. 79,079 as against Rs. 83,111 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 3,55,216 against Rs. 3,60,324 in 1905-06.

European British subjects.

134. Twenty-five cases involving 34 persons were tried by Justices of the Peace against 21 cases involving 26 persons in the previous year. In 15 cases involving 22 persons, the accused were acquitted; and in 10 cases involving 12 persons, they were convicted.

VI. Civil Justice (1906-07).

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

135. The number of Civil Courts remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28 including the Chief Court. The temporary second Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Mysore and Bangalore were, however, abolished about the middle of the year under report. As regards the jurisdiction of Courts, the small cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Chikmagalur, originally fixed at Rs. 300, was reduced to Rs. 100, and the taluk of Malur was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of the Kolar Gold Fields to that of the Munsiff of Kolar.

The Chief Court, consisting of a Chief Judge and two Puisne Judges, dealt mostly with the disposal of appeals from the decisions of lower Courts.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

136. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate Courts, fell from 19,408 in the previous year to 17,565 in the year under report. In the Munsiffs' Courts, 9,268 ordinary suits and 5,331 small causes were instituted against 10,236 and 6,101, respectively, in the previous year; in the Sub-Judges' Courts, 559 ordinary and 2,370 small causes, against 599 and 2,451;

and in the District Courts, 37 suits against 21 in the previous year. Of the 9,864 ordinary suits instituted as above, 7,983 or 80·9 per cent related to money or movable property; 1,214 or 12·3 per cent, to immovable property; and 667 or 6·7 per cent, to other matters.

137. Out of 7,701 small causes, 4,967 were based on contracts in writing, 796 on contracts not in writing, and 809 on accounts stated; 60 were for money had and received, 457 for price of goods sold, 75 for wages, etc., 48 for breaches of contract, 308 for rent, 133 for movable property or its value, and 48 for damages.

138. In 249 ordinary suits the value of the subject matter could not be estimated in money. Of the remaining ordinary suits, 4,679 or 48·66 per cent were under 100 rupees in value; 4,190 or 43·57 per cent were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000; 227 or 2·36 per cent between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000; and 33 or ·34 per cent above Rs. 5,000.

139. Of the small causes, 831 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value; 5,304 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 1,107 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and 459 between Rs. 100 and 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 27,57,147 against Rs. 30,40,104 in the previous year. The average value of each suit was Rs. 159-3-7 or nearly the same as that for the last year.

Disposal of suits.

140. The number of suits pending at the end of last year was 6,157. The total number of suits for disposal was 23,742, of which 14,189 were ordinary suits and 9,553 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 9,960, of which 1,175 or 11·80 per cent were disposed of without trial, 5,873 or 58·96 per cent without contest, 2,907 or 29·19 per cent after contest and 5 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 7,768, of which 997 or 12·83 per cent were disposed of without trial, 506 or 6·52 per cent were compromised, 772 or 9·94 per cent were decreed on confession, 4,092 or 52·68 per cent were decreed *ex-parte*, 89 or 1·12 per cent were dismissed *ex-parte*, 1,311 or 16·88 per cent were disposed of after contest, and 1 by reference to arbitration. Thus the total number of suits disposed of was 17,728, leaving 5,407 pending at the close of the year, exclusive of 607 suits pending in certain Courts which were abolished from 1st July 1907. These suits will be taken as fresh institutions in the Courts to which they have been transferred. Of the 5,407 suits shewn above as undisposed of, 4,834 were pending in Munsiffs' Courts, 536 in Sub-Judges' Courts, and 37 in District Judges' Courts. The average duration of contested small causes was 102·46 days against 87·13 days in the previous year, and in regular suits 228·56 against 175·57. The increase in duration is due to the disposal of old cases. In uncontested suits, the average duration was only 47·77 as against 88·19 in the previous year. The average value of suits disposed of was Rs. 160-1-0 and their average cost to the parties Rs. 25-5-1.

Miscellaneous cases.

141. Including 1,713 cases pending from 1905-06, there were 15,727 miscellaneous cases for disposal against 16,713 in the previous year. Of these, 703 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal, 1,238 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 55 for reviews of judgment or new trial, and 235 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, and the remaining 13,496 related to other matters. Of these, 14,198 were disposed of, leaving 1,529 pending as against 15,000 and 1,713, respectively, in the previous year.

Execution of decrees.

142. Including 4,775 applications pending from the previous year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 29,794 against 32,520 in the previous year. Of these, 25,403 were disposed of, and 4,391 were pending. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications for execution of decrees compares favourably with the result of 1905-06, the figures being 62·87 and 64·01, respectively. Immovable property was sold in 1,532 cases and movable in 279 cases. Out of 544 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 73 were imprisoned. Realizations by issue of processes amounted to Rs. 4,06,201 against Rs. 5,38,536, and without issue of processes to Rs. 1,21,630 against Rs. 1,30,031.

Insolvency applications.

143. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 143 against 210 in 1905-06; and of these 45 were granted, 62 rejected, and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In 13 cases receivers were appointed. The claims of creditors amounted to Rs. 3,133. The gross amount realized from the assets of insolvents was Rs. 863 against Rs. 3,259 in 1905-06, while the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 2,351 against Rs. 938.

144. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District Courts and Sub-Courts was 1,040, including 378 appeals pending at the end of last year. Of these, 745 were decided as against 654 in 1905-06, and there was a balance of 295 pending disposal at the end of the year. First appeals in Courts of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

145. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court during the year was 360. Including 289 appeals pending at the end of 1905-06, there were 649 for disposal. Of these, 52 were transferred to the District Judge of Bangalore and 597 were retained for disposal in the Chief Court. Two hundred and twenty-nine of these were decided as against 212 in the previous year, leaving 368 pending as against 289 at the end of 1905-06. First appeals in the Chief Court.

146. The aggregate value of first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,89,591 against Rs. 3,27,884 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 381 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 862-10-5, and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 89-8-11. In appeals decided by subordinate Courts, the average value and the average cost amounted to Rs. 209-7-9 and Rs. 37-5-10, respectively. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 296·10 days against 311·62 in the previous year; 310·95 against 195·50 in the District Courts; and 106·77 days against 88·19 in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. The high average duration of appeals in Courts other than the Chief Court, was due to the disposal of some long-pending appeals. Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

147. Second appeals are heard only in the Chief Court. The number filed during the year was 215 against 198 in the previous year. Of these, 94 arose from suits for land and 121 from other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 48,132 against Rs. 51,615 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 224 against Rs. 261. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of last year, was 333 against 376 in 1905-06. Of these, 135 appeals were disposed of against 258 in the previous year. Their average value and cost were Rs. 227-13-5 and Rs. 46-15-11, respectively. The average duration was 238·62 days against 213·87 in the last year. Second appeals.

148. The number of appeals in District and Sub-Courts, relating to execution of decrees and miscellaneous matters, was 268. Of these, 197 were disposed of and 71 were pending at the end of the year. Miscellaneous appeals in Courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

149. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 134, of which 82 were disposed of and 52 were pending at the close of the year. Miscellaneous appeals in the Chief Court.

150. During the year, 43,778 witnesses attended the Courts. Of these, 42,323 or 96·68 per cent were discharged on the first day, 1,269 or 2·90 per cent were detained for one day, 145 or ·33 per cent for two days, and 41 for three days. The travelling and subsistence allowances amounted to Rs. 54,540 against Rs. 50,249 in 1905-06. Witnesses.

151. The total number of processes issued during the year was 152,246 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 90,286. The cost of the process establishment was Rs. 61,895. Processes.

152. The total receipts and expenditure of all the Courts, exclusive of the receipts and expenditure on account of process fees, amounted to Rs. 3,81,603 and Rs. 3,84,209, respectively, against Rs. 4,05,418 and Rs. 3,92,352 in 1905-06. The expenditure of the Chief Court alone was Rs. 1,04,467 or 27·19 per cent of the total expenditure against Rs. 1,07,593 or 27·42 per cent during the last year. Receipts and expenditure.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1906.)

Accommodation.

153. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2 jails and 79 lock-ups. The construction of a new lock-up building at Saklespur, and repairs to the prison for women in the Bangalore Central Jail, the lock-up at Chikballapur and the kitchen attached to the Sidlaghatta lock-up were completed during the year.

Prison population.

154. The following table compares the number of prisoners (exclusive of those received by transfer) in the jails and lock-ups of the State during the calendar years 1905 and 1906:—

		Remained at the beginning of the year	Imprisoned during the year	Total	Discharged during the year from all causes	Remained at the close of the year	Daily average strength
Convicts	1905	924	2,787	3,711	2,628	1,083	968·82
	1906	1,083	2,991	4,074	3,023	1,057 *	1091·22
Under-trials	1905	182	6,458	6,640	6,425	215	207·54
	1906	215	6,636	6,851	6,621	230	245·86
Civil prisoners	1905	1	70	71	60	11	6·22
	1906	11	53	64	62	2	4·33
Total	1905	1,107	9,315	10,422	9,113	1,309	1182·58
	1906	1,309	9,680	10,989	9,706	1,289	1341·41

* This includes 6 convicts who, though they actually remained at the close of the year, were not shown as admissions in any jail or lock-up, as they were in transit at the time

While the total number of prisoners received, and consequently the daily average, increased during the year, the number that remained at the close of the year was less than that of the previous year by 20.

Classification of convicts according to:—
Sex.

155. (*a*) Of the 2,991 convicts admitted during the year—

2,796 were men, and
195 were women.

Religion.

156. (*b*) Classified according to religion—

95 or 3·18 per cent of the total number were Christians,
360 or 12·04 per cent were Mahomedans,
2,532 or 84·65 per cent were Hindus, and
4 or 00·13 per cent were Buddhists.

Age.

157. (*c*) Classified according to age—

69 or 2·30 per cent were under 16 years of age,
2,460 or 82·29 per cent were above 16 and below 40,
422 or 14·10 per cent were above 40 and below 60, and
40 or 1·33 per cent were above 60.

Education.

158. (*d*) Classified according to education—

339 or 11·33 per cent were able to read and write,
19 or 00·63 per cent were able only to read, and
2,633 or 88·04 per cent were illiterate.

Occupation.

159. (*e*) Classified according to previous occupation among men—

116 or 3·88 per cent were public servants,
197 or 6·59 per cent professional persons,
260 or 8·70 per cent private servants,
1,024 or 34·23 per cent persons engaged in agriculture,
152 or 5·09 per cent persons engaged in commerce and trade,
51 or 1·70 per cent mechanics, and the rest, *viz.*, 996 or 33·30 per cent followed miscellaneous occupations.

Among women, 130 were married, 14 unmarried, 48 were widows, and 3 prostitutes.

160. (*f*) Classified according to the nature of offences committed— Nature of offences.

1,540 or 51·48 per cent were convicted of theft,
499 or 16·68 per cent were convicted of other offences against property,
268 or 8·96 per cent were convicted of offences against the person,
51 or 1·71 per cent were convicted of offences against the public tranquillity,
85 or 2·84 per cent were convicted of offences against public service and public justice,
8 or 0·27 per cent were convicted of offences relating to coin, and
540 or 18·06 per cent were convicted of offences under other sections of the Indian Penal Code.

161. (*g*) Classified according to the nature of the sentence passed— Nature of sentence.

432 or 14·44 per cent were sentenced to simple imprisonment,
2,505 or 83·75 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment,
15 or 0·50 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
13 or 0·47 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping,
19 or 0·63 per cent were sentenced to transportation for life, and
7 or 00·24 per cent were sentenced to death.

162. (*h*) Classified according to length of sentence of imprisonment. Length of sentence.

1,684 or 56·30 per cent were sentenced to undergo imprisonment not exceeding 1 month,
409 or 13·67 per cent, exceeding 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,
385 or 12·87 per cent, exceeding 3 and not exceeding 6 months,
257 or 8·59 per cent, exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 1 year,
136 or 4·55 per cent, exceeding 1 year and not exceeding 2 years,
66 or 2·21 per cent, exceeding 2 and not exceeding 5 years, and
47 or 1·58 per cent, exceeding 5 years and included those sentenced to transportation for life.

163. Among the convicts admitted during the year, 281 or 9·39 per cent were recommittals, of whom 195 had been convicted once, 31 twice, and 55 more than twice. Of these recommittals, 8 were under 18 years of age. Recommittals.

164. There was an increase in the number of juvenile offenders sent to prison, which was 69 against 47 in the previous year. The question of providing separate accommodation for this class of prisoners so as to keep them away from the bad influence of adult convicts, is under the consideration of Government. Juvenile offenders.

165. The number of jail offences increased from 257 to 262 or by 1·9 per cent. This increase is, however, inconsiderable when the increase of 13·4 per cent in the daily average number is taken into account. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 46 cases against 27 in 1905. Prison offences.

166. Of the 3,023 convicts discharged from all causes, 161 were released on appeal, 2,552 on expiry of sentence, 249 under remission rules, 1 was released on account of extreme illness, 7 escaped, 35 were transferred 3 were executed and 15 died. Of the 6,621 under-trial prisoners discharged from all causes, 4,120 were acquitted, 2,488 were convicted, 12 escaped and 1 died. Discharges.

167. Seven convicts and 12 under-trial prisoners escaped during the year. Of these, 4 convicts and 9 under-trial prisoners were recaptured during the year. All the latter and 3 of the former were duly punished along with the guards responsible for their escape. The remaining 1 case was still under magisterial enquiry at the close of the year. Escapes.

168. Owing to the increase in the daily average strength of prisoners, the daily average of sick prisoners rose from 13·25 in 1905 to 15·86, in 1906, the largest number admitted into hospital being 606 from the Bangalore Central Jail. But there was a decrease in the death rate, 16 having died against 17 in the previous year. There were no cases of plague during the year; there was one case of cholera in the District Lock-up at Shimoga, which was successfully treated. Health of prisoners.

169. Out of the daily average number of 1,091·22 prisoners, 17·69 were not sentenced to labor at all, 1,011·03 were under sentence of labor on working days, and 62·60 were convalescent and sick. Out of the 1,011·03 who were under sentence of labor, 64·50 were employed on unremunerative labor, ·505 were employed on prison duties, such as prison officers, prison servants, gardening, preparing articles for use or consumption in the jails, and jail repairs; 190 on jail manufactures; 123 on extra-mural labor; and 128·53 were lent to municipalities, private individuals and departments other than the department of Public Works. Employment of prisoners.

170. Though there was a decided increase in the average number of convicts employed on working days for the past two years, there was a steady decline in the cash earnings of prisoners, which fell from Rs. 23,344 in 1904 to Rs. 19,071 Prison earnings.

in 1905 and to Rs. 16,365 in 1906. The falling-off is attributed partly to the increased employment of prisoners on extramural labor, and to a smaller number employed on manufacture,—the direct source of jail income,—and partly to certain outstandings not having been recovered. Steps are being taken to restrict extramural employment.

Remission rules.

171. The number of convicts released under the ticket-of-leave rules and the mark rules was 249 against 217 in 1905, and the maximum remission gained, including Coronation and Jubilee remissions, was 1,575 days by a life-term convict in the Bangalore Central Jail. The highest amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 56, also by another life-term convict in the said jail; and the average gratuity earned by all the convicts was Rs. 2-2-10 against Re. 0-7-6 in 1905.

Expenditure.

172. The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,27,279 against Rs. 1,08,358, the cost per head of average strength being Rs. 95-0-3 against Rs. 91-10-1 in 1905. The increase in the total cost is accounted for by the increase in the daily average strength and by the high prices of food stuffs that prevailed all the year round. Deducting from the total expenditure the cash earnings of the convicts, the net cost was Rs. 1,10,914 or Rs. 82-11-0 per head of average strength against Rs. 89,288 and Rs. 78-8-1, respectively, in the year 1905.

The details of expenditure are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Details	Total cost	Cost per head
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Establishment charges	59,658 2 11	44 7 7
2. Dieting charges	52,205 3 5	39 0 8
3. Hospital charges	3,183 0 10	2 6 0
4. Clothing and bedding of prisoners	3,789 12 3	2 13 4
5. Charges for moving prisoners	3,032 12 8	2 4 2
6. Charges for live stock, tools, plant, etc. ...	223 8 0	0 2 8
7. Charges for contingencies	5,044 4 0	3 12 2
8. Sanitation charges	142 7 8	0 1 8
Total ...	1,27,279 3 9	95 0 3

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1906-07).

Changes introduced.

173. The rules as regards transcription fees were revised, exempting the first 300 words of a document from fees and charging 4 annas for every additional 100 words.

The rules as to searches of registers were modified so as to require Sub-Registrars to make the search and grant certificates, levying a fee of one rupee for entries relating to any one year and 4 annas for every additional year.

During the year, the number of Special Sub-Registrars was reduced by 9 and the officers were graded into 4 instead of 6 classes.

Registration officers and offices.

174. The Inspector-General of Registration is the head of the Department, and the Deputy Commissioners are *ex-officio* District Registrars for their respective districts. The number of Sub-Registry offices was 78, the same as in the previous year. Of these, 52 were in charge of Special Sub-Registrars and 26 in charge of Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

175. The subjoined table gives the number of documents registered, their aggregate value, and the gross receipts and expenditure for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07. Statistics.

	1905-06	1906-07	Percentage
I. Number of documents—			
A. Immovable property—			
(i) Compulsorily registrable ...	42,258	41,236	2·41 (decrease)
(ii) Optionally do ...	30,007	27,803	7·34 do
Total A ...	72,265	69,039	4·87
B. Movable property	1,410	1,348	4·39 (decrease)
C. Wills and authorities to adopt ...	474	478	0·84 (increase)
Total A, B and C ...	74,149	70,865	4·43 (decrease)
II. Aggregate value of documents registered...	Rs. 148,33,612	Rs. 145,77,795	1·72 (decrease)
III. Receipts	Rs. 1,58,228	Rs. 1,42,466	9·96 (decrease)
IV. Expenditure	Rs. 86,508	Rs. 85,418	1·26 (decrease)

The decrease in the number of registrations was general in all the districts and was due to the recrudescence of plague, the outbreak of cholera and small-pox in some districts and to the otherwise comparatively unfavourable conditions of the seasons. The decrease in the receipts is attributed partly to the decrease in the number of registrations and partly to the modification of the rules about transcription fees. The decrease under expenditure was due to the abolition of the nine special Sub-Registry offices as already referred to.

176. There were 6 prosecutions instituted during the year, against 4 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were for false personation and forgery, 1 was for forgery and the remaining 1 was under section 82 of the Registration Regulation for falsely swearing to the identity of an executant. Convictions were obtained in 4 of the 6 cases and the remaining 2 were pending at the close of the year. Offences.

177. All the Registration offices in the State except 5 were inspected by the District Registrars or by the Assistant Commissioners who are *ex-officio* Inspectors of Sub-Registry offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1906-07).

178. The Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, now governs the Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore. It is under consideration to constitute district head-quarter towns and all other important towns with a population of 5,000 and above, into municipalities and to bring them under the operation of the new Regulation. General.

179. There were 88 municipalities in the State as against 87 during the last year, the constitution of the Union of Saligram into a municipality having come into effect from the 1st July 1906. Number of municipalities.

180. As a result of the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the resources of the Bangalore City Municipality, the following concessions were granted to the Municipality during the year :— Bangalore City Municipal Council.

(1) The charges on account of the Maternity Hospital and of the English Middle School were transferred from the Municipality to the Medical and Educational Departments of the State;

(2) The annual contributions payable for the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water-works and for lighting the city with electricity, were fixed at Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively.

181. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 2,54,231 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,41,417. The appointment of a full-time President was abolished and, as formerly, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, as *ex-officio* President, manages the affairs of the Municipality with the help of a full-time officer of the grade of Assistant Commissioner as Vice-President.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

182. The Vanivilas Water Works of the Mysore City and the establishment maintained in connection therewith were made over to the Public Works Department, the Municipality being required to contribute a sum of Rs. 12,000 a year. It is intended to improve the supply of water by working the plant with electricity when the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme is completed.

The income of the Municipality was Rs. 1,70,437 and the expenditure Rs. 1,86,793.

Mysore City Improvements.

183. The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the Mysore City continued during the year. The State grant to the Board was Rs. 3,82,710 including a special grant of Rs. 82,710, sanctioned for removing congestion in the Krishnaraj Mohalla. The amount available for expenditure by the Board was Rs. 4,32,545, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,61,697. Of this, Rs. 1,82,242 was spent in payment of compensation for the acquisition of land and houses; Rs. 61,023, on the construction of drains, etc.; Rs. 12,974, on the laying of sewage pipes; Rs. 2,667, on the laying of water-supply pipes to the extensions; Rs. 11,793, on the construction of latrines and dust-bins; Rs. 29,358, on the construction of flush and septic tanks; Rs. 947, on house-building loans; and the balance, on establishments and miscellaneous items.

184. The sanitary improvements of the Jalapuri and Idga extensions were completed during the year. The reclamation of the northern arm of the Dodkere, the running of a road across the tank to Ittigegud, the filling up of a portion of Purnaiya's nala near the Idga extension and the drainage system of the Weavers' Lines, were practically completed.

185. One hundred and nineteen roads were opened during the year and 27 existing roads were widened. Drains of a total length of 44,303 feet were constructed and 4,689 running feet of sewage pipe lines were laid. An estimate for the improvement of No. III Drainage area has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,89,000.

Meetings.

186. Monthly meetings were regularly held in all the municipalities except 17, in which, for want of a quorum, the prescribed number of meetings could not be held.

Receipts and expenditure.

187. The receipts and expenditure of all the municipalities during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, are given below:—

Items	Receipts in	
	1905-06	1906-07
	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	2,50,775	2,48,773
Toll contract	76,383	75,597
House, water, lighting and mohatarfa tax ...	2,99,266	2,78,089
License receipts	43,123	42,047
Rents	35,540	36,735
Tax on animals and carriages	2,158	2,089
Grant-in-aid and contribution	56,322	39,309
Miscellaneous	1,15,651	98,468
Total ...	8,79,218	8,21,107

	Expenditure in	
	1905-06	1906-07
	Rs.	Rs.
Collection charges	45,230	43,869
Conservancy charges	1,77,844	1,86,314
Grant in-aid and contribution	32,334	33,569
Lighting	56,547	53,730
Public works	2,52,732	2,38,173
Registration of births and deaths	12,894	13,235
Education	36,555	30,712
Miscellaneous	1,80,434	1,62,096
Total ...	7,94,570	7,61,698

188. The decrease in the receipts was chiefly due to the absence of loans and grants-in-aid from the Provincial Funds. Reduced expenditure under "Public Works" and the payment of an annual contribution of a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works at Bangalore in lieu of setting apart the entire income from tolls and water tax for the purpose, account for the decrease in expenditure.

189. The total revenue from taxation during the year was Rs. 6,46,595. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-12-1 against Rs. 3-2-5 in the Bangalore City, Rs. 1-15-11 against 1-15-6 in the Mysore City and Re. 0-13-7 against Re. 0-13-4 in the minor municipalities. The Bangalore and Mysore Cities have had the largest revenues, being Rs. 2,54,231 and Rs. 1,70,437, respectively, the income of the other municipalities ranging from Rs. 649 in Bagepalli to Rs. 27,329 in Shimoga.

X. Administration of District Funds (1906-07).

Local Boards.

190. Exclusive of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were 8 District Boards, 77 Taluk Boards as in the previous year and 47 Unions, Saligram in the Yedatore Taluk, which was a Union in the previous year, having been constituted into a non-Regulation municipality from the 1st July 1906.

Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.

191. The rules under the Mines Regulation were in operation in the area administered by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. This Board had on the last day of the year, 6 *ex-officio* and 6 non-official members, of whom 3 were Indians and 9 Europeans and Eurasians. Eight meetings, 6 ordinary, 1 special and 1 extraordinary, were held, the average attendance at each meeting being 4·7 officials and 3·6 non-officials.

District Boards.

192. Two hundred and one members served on all the District Boards on the 30th June 1907. Of them, 60 were *ex-officio*, and 101 nominated members, and the remaining 40 were elected by the Taluk Boards. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum of 4. The average attendance at each meeting ranged between 34·4 per cent in Kadur and 85·8 per cent in Mysore.

Taluk Boards.

193. The members of the Taluk Boards numbered in all 1,118, of whom 367 were *ex-officio* and 400 nominated by the Government, the remaining 351 having been elected by the people and the municipalities concerned. Of the 77 Boards, 67 held not less than the prescribed number of meetings, *viz.*, 6; and of the remaining 10, 6 Boards met five times, 3 Boards met four times and 1 only thrice. The average attendance at each meeting was 3 officials and 4·9 non-officials.

Unions.

194. The number of members on the Unions on the last day of the year was 372 against 375 in the previous year. Of these, 83 were *ex-officio* and 289 nominated by the Government. Of the 47 Unions, only 27 met the prescribed number of times, the average attendance at each meeting being 1·5 officials and 3·9 non-officials.

Financial position.

195. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,41,866 and the income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,24,472 and Rs. 7,25,436, respectively, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 3,40,902. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown below:—

RECEIPTS.	1905-06 Rs.	1906-07 Rs.
1. 76 per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	507,309	5,23,296
2. House tax	38,422	42,571
3. Cattle pounds	37,286	35,800
4. Tolls	15,801	22,012
5. Ferries	6,376	5,572
6. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,086	2,441
7. Miscellaneous, including public debt... ...	1,28,048	92,780
Total ...	7,35,328	7,24,472

EXPENDITURE.	1905-06	1906-07
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public Works executed by P. W. D. ...	4,24,356	3,91,778
2. „ „ „ by Civil Department ...	1,80,361	1,35,676
3. Cattle pounds	9,852	8,204
4. Sweepers and care-takers of travellers' bungalows, etc.	23,654	23,858
5. Conservancy and sanitary charges ...	39,697	38,956
6. Dispensary charges	77,316	73,200
7. Miscellaneous, including public debt ...	48,118	53,764
Total	8,03,354	7,25,436

Public works.

196. The total expenditure incurred both by the Public Works and Revenue Departments on public works amounted to Rs. 5,27,454.

Accommodation for travellers.

197. The District Boards maintained 135 travellers' bungalows, 186 musafir-khanas and 21 other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

198. Besides contributing for the maintenance of 109 Local Fund dispensaries, the District Funds supported 15 Hindu and Unani dispensaries, which were popular and did good work during the year.

Village sanitation.

199. The rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation were in force in 2,524 villages. Out of 389 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 240 were convicted, and fines amounting to Rs. 298 were levied and credited to the District Funds.

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CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1906-07).

200. The average rainfall of the State for the year was 44·44 inches as against 27·37 inches in the previous year and an average of 36·91 inches for the past 37 years. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 277·66 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District, which was 25 inches more than that recorded in the same station during the previous year. The Byrapore estate in the Kadur District stood second and gauged 244·64 inches. The lowest rainfall recorded at any station was 13·97 at Nayakanhatti in the Chitaldrug District. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was, as usual, at Agumbi, where 15 inches were gauged on the 21st July and 11·25 inches on the following day. Season and Rainfall.

201. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April to September 1906	Average for 1870-1906	October 1906 to March 1907	Average for 1870-1906	April 1906 to March 1907	Average for 1870-1906
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	27·50	21·34	12·89	9·28	40·39	30·62
Kolar ...	22·91	18·62	10·12	9·63	33·03	28·25
Tumkur ...	22·35	17·86	11·66	8·46	34·01	26·32
Mysore ...	18·69	18·09	10·40	9·58	29·09	27·67
Hassan ...	28·96	28·00	13·51	9·99	42·47	37·99
Shimoga ...	43·87	58·39	8·28	7·76	52·15	66·15
Kadur ...	53·01	61·92	10·43	10·31	63·44	72·23
Chitaldrug ...	18·31	14·91	8·46	6·47	26·77	21·38
Average ...	29·45	27·91	10·71	8·94	40·16	36·85

From an agricultural point of view the rains, though somewhat late, were on the whole favorable and greatly relieved the anxiety caused by the deficient rainfall of the two previous years.

202. The estimated out-turn of the staple food grains, paddy and ragi, for the whole State, was 10·1 and 9·2 annas as against 7·9 and 6·1 annas, respectively, in the previous year. Out-turn of crops.

203. From the following statement of the prices of the staple food grains during the year, it can be seen that in spite of the increased out-turn in the State, the prices showed a tendency to rise higher than the level to which they had risen in the previous year. Prices.

Article	1905-06		1906-07	
	Seers per rupee	Chattaks per rupee	Seers per rupee	Chattaks per rupee
Wheat	8	14	7	8
Rice, 1st sort	7	7	7	5
Do 2nd sort	8	7	8	9
Ragi	16	13	16	3
Javar	16	13	16	4
Gram	9	3	8	12

II. Agriculture (1906-07).

Area cropped.

204. The total area cropped during the year (including the area cropped more than once) was 6,195,654 acres, which was 266,364 acres more than in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State.

Crop	Area in acres 1905-06	Area in acres 1906-07	Difference (decrease or increase)
Rice	683,328	737,222	+53,894
Ragi	2,127,248	2,200,510	+73,262
Cholum	585,094	574,458	—10,636
Gram	761,377	793,366	+31,989
Sugar-cane	39,426	40,374	+948
Cotton	74,920	77,489	+2,569
Coffee	107,240	108,354	+1,114
Orchard and garden produce ...	156,762	177,280	+20,518

Rubber Plantations.

205. The depreciation in the price of coffee has continued and some of the coffee planters have therefore turned their attention to the cultivation of other products like cardamom and rubber. The growing demand for the latter article has led to applications for lands in the malnad parts of the State for rubber plantation. As the industry is in an experimental stage in Mysore, Government, after consulting those interested in it, decided to allow certain special concessions, such as the grant of lands not exceeding 500 acres, which were not required to be reserved in the interests of forest conservation or to preserve the head waters of streams, free of assessment for the first five years, and then at an assessment of Rs. 3 per acre. An upset price of Rs. 10 per acre was also payable after the first five years. As the clearing of forest growth was found by experience to be necessary for the growth of Para and Castilloa rubber tried in the State, permission to do this was accorded on the condition that previous notice was to be given to the Forest Department of the area proposed to be planted up during a year, so as to allow the Department to remove any valuable timber trees from the land. These concessions were originally intended to be shown only to coffee planters and others settled in the State; and the grants did not convey any rights of alienation, until a title-deed had been secured from Government after payment of the full upset price. As it was represented that such a restriction impeded the expansion of the industry by rendering it impossible for the grantees to raise the necessary working capital on the security of the estates, the rule has been relaxed so as to afford the necessary facilities for taking in partners or transferring the land on immediate payment of the full upset price. An extent of 2,276 acres has been granted for rubber cultivation.

Lands under the Marikanave Reservoir.

206. The Marikanave Reservoir, which has been constructed at a cost of more than 30 lakhs of rupees in the Chitaldrug District, was practically completed during the year and water supplied to the lands irrigable from it. The total extent which can be irrigated by it is 25,500 acres from both the right and left channels. Out of this, 14,300 acres are already in private occupancy; 5,000 acres have been granted to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and about 6,000 acres more are available for cultivation. A great part of these lands, consisting of black cotton soil, are suited for crops like turmeric, cotton etc., which do not require the same quantity of water as paddy and sugarcane. For the present, therefore, in order to encourage the use of water by raiyats, a differential water rate will be levied varying with the nature of the crops raised and the quantity of water likely to be utilized. The tract is also sparsely inhabited and colonization has been sought to be promoted by liberal concessions to settlers.

207. Besides this, about 600 acres of lands have been granted near the same reservoir to a fruit syndicate for cultivation of superior varieties of fruit, such as grapes, plums and oranges imported from Victoria. The same syndicate has obtained about 33 acres of land for a similar purpose near Bangalore and has succeeded in raising several varieties of fruits.

208. A sum of Rs. 29,974 was advanced as loans for sinking irrigation wells, for land improvement and for purchase of agricultural implements and for other agricultural purposes during the year.

Agricultural stock.

209. According to the census of agricultural stock, taken in September 1904, the total number of different kinds of cattle in the State was: bulls and bullocks, 1,468,083; cows, 1,337,776; bull buffaloes, 85,136; cow buffaloes, 449,931; calves, 1,233,553; sheep, 1,893,348; goats, 1,39,808; horses and ponies, 22,243; and mules and donkeys, 51,834. There were 741,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts.

Mortality among cattle.

210. The general condition of cattle was on the whole fair. Except for the occurrence of a few sporadic cases of anthrax in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, there was no serious outbreak of epidemic disease among cattle. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases visited the places where such diseases were reported, and took steps to prevent their spread. The total number of deaths of cattle registered during the year was 108,162 against 127,292 in 1905-06, showing a decrease of 19,130. The numbers of deaths from sickness and other causes are shown below:—

Nature of death	1905-06	1906-07	Difference
Died of sickness	47,737	36,515	—11,222
Killed by wild beasts	7,952	8,077	125
Died of accidents and other causes	71,603	63,570	—8,033
Total ...	127,292	108,162	—19,130

Veterinary aid.

211. As much of the mortality among cattle is due to ignorance of ordinary methods of treatment, a regularly organised Veterinary Department to place proper means of treatment within the reach of agriculturists and also to instruct them in improving the condition of their cattle, has long been felt to be necessary, a scheme for organizing one was drawn up during the year and has been sanctioned. It will be introduced gradually, as trained men become available and the demands for their services increase. When fully introduced, it is estimated to cost annually Rs. 49,776, besides an initial outlay of Rs. 10,000, and will provide for the establishment of 12 hospitals and 18 dispensaries in all principal taluk head-quarters and other important cattle-centres in the State, besides a staff of Itinerating Veterinary Assistants to move from village to village. A Civil Veterinary Hospital was opened at Bangalore in January 1907 for treatment of horses and cattle. Ninety-one horses, 109 cattle (including buffaloes) and 87 dogs were treated during the six months ending 30th June 1907.

Agricultural experiments.

212. The following agricultural and horticultural experiments were conducted by the Superintendent of the Government Gardens and the Agricultural Chemist:—

(i) *Rubber Plants.*—

By the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

(*a*) Fifty healthy seedlings of "Purple Manicoba Rubber," Manihat species, were received from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, of which a few were planted out in the Lal-Bagh during the year under report. This species of rubber is nearly allied to the Ceara rubber tree, which does so well in local cultivation. A few saplings have already been planted out in the gardens.

(*b*) *Ceara Rubber.*—Experiments in filing and steeping Ceara seeds with the object of hastening germination were found to be of uncertain value. But slightly filed at both ends, the seed germinates in ten days. Seeds, after being dry-stored for one year and sown in the usual way, germinate freely and quickly.

(*c*) *Para Rubber.*—In a moist situation, under partial shade, without any grass, a Para seedling has at, the Government Gardens, attained the height of 3″ — 5″. Under varying conditions of soil and exposure, other specimens have either done badly or failed altogether.

(*d*) *Central American Rubber.*—Two dozen healthy seedlings of the Castilloa Elastica were tried in the Lal-Bagh during the year under report; and the results were satisfactory, exposure to sunlight notwithstanding. Trees planted in grass land have not been found to thrive so well as those planted in clean land.

213. (ii) *Fibre Plants.*—

(*a*) *Cotton.*—The Caravonica cotton, like other Peruvian and Sea-Island cottons, was found to be productive only under special conditions and in the best land. Its cultivation, therefore, is expected to be not very attractive, as the best land is not usually spared for cotton growth.

(*b*) *Sisal Hemp.*—Out of 80,000 plants raised during the year under review, over 63,500 were sold. This plant might well replace the common aloe all over the State, not only from abundant existing facilities for its propagation, but from the greater value and usefulness of its fibre.

214. (iii) *Fruiting Plants.*—

Seedlings of the Hill Papaw, known as *Carica Cundamanarcensis*, a small fruiting variety, originally a native of Equador, have been cultivated at the Lal-Bagh. A new root crop, likely to be of great value both as a food product and as a source of starch, has recently been received from Cuba. It is a perennial twiner of the *Leguminosae* named *Pachyrhizas angulatus Rich.* Its tubers when dug up after four months' cultivation are found to be smooth-skinned and edible like the potato. A private fruit syndicate has taken up lands in Bangalore for fruit culture, and an attempt has been made to introduce new varieties of the grape vine.

215. (iv) *Coffee.*—

Some Abyssinian coffee seeds were tried at the Lal-Bagh but completely failed, as they were evidently too old for the purpose of propagation. Plants of the Blue Mountain coffee from Jamaica and the Nalknad variety from Coorg, were added to the collection during the year under report.

Experiments by the Agricultural Chemist.

216. The Agricultural Chemist continued his experiments during the year regarding improvements in sugar manufacture. He was able to produce with ordinary methods sugar of as good a quality as that produced by the "Hadi process," by attention to the extraction of the juice and its treatment while boiling. The results of his experiments will be published in the form of a bulletin.

217. In the Experimental Farm, the experiments were devoted to the study of the influence of soil, surface-moisture, and other physical conditions, on the growth of the staple crops of ragi, paddy, and sugarcane. The pot-culture house has been completed and, as the object of these experiments is to obtain absolute identity of conditions, excepting that relating to the particular factor which is studied, endeavours were made during the year to "standardize" the soil.

A large number of manures and famine foods were analysed.

218. The Agricultural Chemist attended the Board of Agriculture held at Cawnpore. He also attended the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition. A number of new agricultural implements and varieties of crops were also tried by him. Information on agricultural topics was freely supplied to those interested in agriculture, and assistance was also given by him in some cases in procuring agricultural implements and teaching their use.

219. A set of well-boring instruments was ordered to be supplied to the Kolar District to make trial borings, so as to avoid the loss likely to be caused by the selection of unsuitable places for digging wells.

Sericulture.

220. Special attention is being paid to the improvement of the silk industry and a scheme for training those engaged in it has been sanctioned.

Exhibition.

221. The Revenue Commissioner was deputed to visit the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Calcutta in December 1906 for the purpose of collecting information likely to be of use in promoting the development of arts and industries in the State. Some improved varieties of seeds were procured and distributed

for experimental cultivation. As a measure calculated to promote the inprovement of the arts and industries of the State, it was decided to take advantage of the large concourse of people attracted to the capital during the Dasara festivities, to hold annually in connection therewith an exhibition of the agricultural and industrial products of the State, as well as of machinery and implements connected therewith. The Exhibition will be open to exhibitors from all parts of India and a cattle show will also be held in connection with it. Lectures on subjects connected with the improvement of the arts and industries of the State will also be delivered. Besides this Exhibition, conducted under the auspices of Government, encouragement is given to small local shows arranged by the people themselves. There were three such shows held during the year.

III. Labour and Wages (1906-07).

Labour and wages.

222. The daily wages of ordinary unskilled labour varied during the year from 4 to 8 annas throughout the State. It did not show much increase except in the Shimoga District, where owing to extensive operations connected with the manganese industry, there was a great demand for labour and a corresponding rise in wages. In the case of skilled labour, the wages ranged from 8 annas to Re. 1-8-0. There is, however, a tendency for wages of this class to rise as the demand for the services of well-trained carpenters and other artisans is on the increase, and there is not a corresponding supply of trained men.

Emigration and immigration.

223. Owing to the extensive development of the mining industry in the State, there was a large influx of labourers from outside. The malnad parts of the State are also dependent for a part of their supply of labourers for cultivation of coffee and areca on coolies from South Canara. There were no other movements of people worthy of notice. Owing to the favourable character of the seasons, the agriculturists and agricultural labourers found sufficient employment in their usual pursuits.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1906-07).

Manufactures, arts and industries.

224. As elsewhere in India, there is observable in this State also a growing appreciation among the people, of the importance of industries and manufactures and of the great necessity that exists for pursuits other than agriculture to earn a living.

The more important and noteworthy industries in the State were as follows:—

(1) the manufacture of cotton, woollen and silk goods by the two mills in Bangalore;

(2) gold, manganese and chrome mining in the Kolar, Shimoga and Hassan Districts;

(3) the manufacture and refining of sugar by small firms in the Kolar District;

(4) the manufacture of cigarettes in the factory at Bowringpet in the Kolar District;

(5) cotton-ginning and pressing at Davangere in the Chitaldrug District;

(6) timber-sawing at Hunsur in the Mysore District and in the Kolar Gold Fields; and

(7) sericulture in the Closepet and Channapatna Taluks in the Bangalore District.

Fuller details are given below for each district:—

225. (1) *Bangalore District.*—

(*a*) The Ripon Iron Works, Binny & Co.'s Oil-mills, the City Brick and Tile Works, the Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, and the Maharaja's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, all situated in the city, continued to work during the year. The value of cotton goods turned out by the last two mills was greater than in the previous year. There was, however, a decrease in the number of hands employed in the Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills due to the introduction of electric power. The Maharaja's Spinning and Manufacturing Company also started a flour mill during the year.

(*b*) There was on the other hand a fall in the number of cotton hand-looms in the district from 3,426 to 3,395, due probably to the increased competition of mill-made cloths in the market.

(*c*) The manufacture of steel wires for musical instruments, for which Channapatna has been famous, was being carried on, though not on the same scale as before. Toys and lacquer ware were also manufactured in Channapatna.

(*d*) An attempt to introduce foreign varieties of fruits and of improved methods of fruit culture was made during the year at Bangalore, and the results achieved so far were encouraging.

226. (2) *Kolar District.*—

(*a*) The gold mining industry provided labour for 29,400 persons, the amount of gold produced being 534,371 ounces valued at Rs. 3,10,64,320 as against the previous year's out-put worth Rs. 3,41,21,790.

(*b*) The electric saw-mills in the Kolar Gold Fields were extended during the year by the erection of fresh plant.

(*c*) The cigar factory started at Bowringpet in the previous year was in a thriving condition and exported cigarettes to Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly. Considerable expansion of the business by the introduction of improved machinery and the erection of a suitable factory building is in contemplation.

(*d*) There were several sugar refineries working in the Mulbagal Taluk and also some in the Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur Taluks. There is a large scope for the development of the sugar industry in this district on improved methods.

(*e*) The iron foundry at Chikballapur practically ceased to work, owing to lack of profitable employment.

(*f*) The oil-mill at Chintamani was not kept fully worked, owing to deficiency of supply of oil-seeds.

(*g*) The sugar factory at Goribidnur, owned by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., was closed.

227. (3) *Tumkur District.*—

(*a*) Silk fabrics were as usual manufactured in hand-looms in the Turuvekere, Maddagiri and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks.

(*b*) In the Industrial School at Chiknayakanhalli, checks, silk-bordered "pancheys," "petas" and bed sheets were produced. Rough woollen blankets ranging in price from Re. 1 to Rs. 7 each were manufactured in the Chiknayakanhalli and Sira Taluks.

228. (4) *Mysore District.*—

(*a*) In the coffee-curing, bone-crushing and timber-sawing mills at Hunsur worked by European capital, 143 tons of cured coffee, 1,400 tons of bone manure worth about Rs. 25,000 and 48,000 cubic feet of sawn timber were turned out during the year.

(*b*) A hide-dressing, a silk-weaving and a cocoon-steaming manufactory were working at Malvalli. At Halgur in the Malvalli Taluk, iron implements and articles were also manufactured on a small scale from local ore.

(*c*) The T-Narsipur and Nagamangala Taluks continued to produce articles of fine workmanship in brass and gun metal.

(*d*) Silk ribbons and plaited silk were manufactured in the Krishnarajpete Taluk.

(*e*) A beginning was made in the adoption of fly-shuttle looms at Saligram and at Melkote, which is one of the chief centres of hand-loom weaving.

229. (5) *Hassan District.*—

(*a*) The manufacture of brass and copper vessels at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna Taluk showed a tendency to decline of late, owing to the increased price of the above metals.

(*b*) Corundum was collected in the Arsikere Taluk and asbestos was quarried in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk in small quantities. Chromium was recently discovered in the Channarayapatna Taluk and the Madras Mining Syndicate collected about 2,000 tons of chromite ore during the last quarter of the year. About 30 prospecting and exploring licenses were granted during the year.

(*c*) The Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur did excellent work by not only affording the necessary training to weavers, but also by manufacturing a variety of fine cotton and silk cloths. Fine mats, cushions and shoes were made out of a reed not hitherto used for such purposes. Imitations of Japanese grass-work and mats were also made. Some experiments in extracting aloe and plantain fibres and weaving them into cloths of domestic use have been made. The processes of dyeing yarn, silk and wool with vegetable dye stuffs which had been almost abandoned by weavers in favor of artificial dye stuffs, are being revived.

230. (6) *Shimoga District.*—

(*a*) About 70 prospecting licenses for manganese, chrome and other minerals were issued during the year. The Mysore Manganese Company collected 63,081 tons of manganese ore and sold ore of the gross value of about Rupees ten lakhs, the royalty paid amounting to about Rs. 20,209.

(*b*) Cinnamon oil was extracted on a small scale in the taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli.

231. (7) *Kadur District.*—

The "Erie" cocoon industry, which was attempted on a very small scale at Aldur in the Chikmagalur Taluk last year, was given up for want of funds. The manufacture of native shoes was carried on largely at Tarikere.

232. (8) *Chitaldrug District.*—

(*a*) At Davangere there were two cotton ginning factories owned by two Parsi gentlemen of Bombay and a cotton press worked by Messrs. Binny & Company. The local merchants are contemplating the erection of a ginning factory of their own.

(*b*) Molakalmuru continued to be an important weaving centre in the District, well known for its silk cloths, which find a ready sale not only in the State but also in Madras, Bellary and other places. It contains a large weaving population with 404 looms. Fly-shuttle looms have been adopted by several of the weavers. Carpentry and weaving continued to be taught in the Industrial School.

233. There were in the State 2,716 oil-mills during the year as against 2,861 in 1905-1906.

Industrial Schools.

234. There were 17 Industrial Schools in various parts of the State, in which carpentry, weaving, pottery and similar industries were taught. The Mission Industrial Schools did good work, particularly the one at Kolar, which is worked on the lines of the Hampton Institute in the United States.

Products of spinning mills.

235. The following comparative statement shows the weight of goods produced and of yarn spun by the mills in Bangalore during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07:—

Period	Weight of goods produced in lbs.	Weight of yarn produced in lbs.
1905-06	609,513	2,771,774½
1906-07	804,899	2,676,092¾

Value of manufactures.

236. The following statement shows the value of manufactures in the State during the year 1906-07:—

Name of district	Value	Remarks
	Rs.	
Bangalore	1,13,35,760 (*a*)	(*a*) The large value of manufactures in the Bangalore District is due to the fact that there are two cotton mills. Besides this, the manufacture of silk is carried on on a large scale, as also the manufacture of jaggory to some extent. A large quantity of hides is brought into Bangalore and prepared for the market and exported.
Kolar	1,27,64,793 (*b*)	(*b*) Jaggory and sugar are manufactured on a large scale.
Tumkur	7,99,280	(*c*) A large quantity of jaggory is manufactured.
Mysore	15,20,676	
Hassan	8,76,634	
Kadur	16,69,889 (*c*)	
Shimoga	9,20,230	
Chitaldrug	4,15,300	
Total ...	3,03,02,562	

237. The present system of collecting statistics of trades and manufactures has been found to be very defective. The local officials make some endeavour to get the necessary information by enquiries from merchants and others engaged in the trade or industry. Some of the manufacturers do not maintain regular accounts, and except in the case of the Cotton Mills in Bangalore, the manufacture of every other product is usually limited and is carried on on a small scale. The labour involved in collecting information from all these numerous and petty sources is great and the figures are therefore generally merely approximate. The term manufactures, too, has not been defined and there is therefore some want of uniformity in the information collected. A scheme for the registration of all inland trade is therefore under contemplation. As a first step, arrangements have been made with the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies to obtain statistics of all the principal products carried by them; and it is also in contemplation to determine the imports and exports in the frontier parts of the State by establishing outposts on the main routes. Mysore is altogether landlocked, and, as the bulk of the imports and exports now pass through Railways, which form the main arteries of trade, it will not be difficult to devise some effective system of registration and, under present conditions, without any very costly agency. As far as articles produced and consumed within the State are concerned, the present system of obtaining direct information from the manufacturers and traders has been found to work satisfactorily. It is believed that the figures, which will be collected under the system to be introduced, will furnish a more accurate index of the trade of the State.

V. Trade (1906-07).

Trade.

238. The principal exports during the year under report were arecanut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, gold, hides, jaggory, sandalwood, and silk; and the principal imports were chillies, cotton-yarn, dhal, dry cocoanuts, iron, piecegoods, tobacco and wheat. The value of imports was Rs. 3,37,05,769 and the value of exports (exclusive of the value of gold and sandalwood) was Rs. 2,99,91,190.

Shops.

239. The number of shops in non-municipal areas in the State was 26,823 against 26,489 in 1905-06, and the number of shops in the municipal areas was 16,599 against 14,011. The different kinds of shops in the year under report in municipal and non-municipal areas were:—

Shops	In non-municipal areas	In municipal areas
Wholesale shops	133	480
Cloth shops	1,165	1,300
Grain shops	12,209	7,079
Other shops (such as goldsmiths, blacksmiths, etc)..	13,316	7,740
Total ...	26,823	16,599

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1906-07).

Co-operative Societies.

240. Twelve co-operative societies all with limited liability, were registered during the year, making with the 5 registered during the previous year a total of 17 societies. The registration of two of the societies, one at Whitefield and one at Hiriyur, was cancelled during the year for want of any sustaining power in them. Of the remaining 15 societies, 5 are in the Mysore District, 4 in the Bangalore District, 4 in the Tumkur District, 1 in the Hassan District and 1 in the Kadur District. The total number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 1,191 and the capital collected by these societies amounted to Rs. 28,344 including therein the amount of loans granted out of the sum of Rs. 2,000 graciously granted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore from his private purse for the encouragement of these societies. In September 1906, the Registrar was deputed to attend the conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held at Simla under the direction of the Government of India. In accordance with one of the resolutions adopted at the conference, Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, was appointed an Honorary Organizer of Co-operative Societies. To foster the growth of these societies, exemption from stamp and registration fees has been granted, and additional rules were also passed during the year for the settlement of disputes without recourse to civil courts either by arbitration or by the Registrar himself, and for the execution of the awards as decrees through the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Agricultural Banks.

241. To exercise closer supervision over the working of Agricultural Banks the office of Inspector of Agricultural Banks was revived during the year under report and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed *ex-officio* Inspector. The Inspector has also been empowered to exercise all the powers and duties of a Deputy Commissioner under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code so far as may be necessary for the recovery of the moneys due to Government by these banks or the members thereof jointly and severally.

242. No new banks were opened during the year, nor were any additional loans granted by Government to the existing banks. Working expenses were, however, advanced to members of the late Coffee Bank at Saklespur. The amount of working expenses advanced to members of the two Coffee Banks up to the end of the year aggregated Rs. 1,61,526, of which the sum of Rs. 1,30,867 was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,658 in arrears at the close of the year. Three banks which were found to be badly managed and incapable of improvement, were ordered to be wound up during the year. The number of banks in operation at the close of the year was 36 including 2 of the wound-up banks ordered to be revived.

243. According to the terms fixed for the repayment of advances obtained from Government, the total of the instalments that fell due from the working banks up to the end of the year under report, was Rs. 3,10,631. Of this sum only Rs.1,99,611 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,020 together with interest amounting to Rs. 5,505 in arrears. Including the instalments that have not yet fallen due, the amount (inclusive of interest) due to Government from the working banks is Rs. 2,76,998. Adding to this the sum of Rs. 10,24,240 (inclusive of interest) due from the 25 banks that have been ordered to be wound up, the total amount due from the banks to the State at the end of the year was Rs. 13,01,238 against Rs. 13,14,718 in the previous year.

Other companies.

244. Excluding the agricultural banks and co-operative societies above mentioned, 6 new joint-stock and other companies were registered during the year under report and 1 company was wound up. There were thus 58 of these companies working at the close of the year against 53 at the end of the previous year. Of the companies doing business, 46 were banking and loan companies, 5 were mining and quarrying companies, 4 were trading companies, 1 was a mill company, 1 was a building company and the remaining 1 was a tobacco manufacturing company. Their total nominal capital was Rs. 59,30,100 against Rs. 41,25,000 in the previous year and the paid-up capital was Rs. 21,69,006 against Rs. 20,54,927. The large increase in the nominal capital was mainly due to the registration of 4 mining and quarrying companies with a nominal capital of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

VII. Transfers of Lands (1906-07).

Transfers of lands.

245. There were during the year 1,363 transfers of lands by order of courts. involving 9,793 acres as against 1,494 transfers involving 3,444 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contract or gift numbered 14,163 involving 75,399 acres against 17,014 involving 88,220 acres in 1905-06. Taking together both classes o transfers, there was a decrease of 2,982 transfers involving 6,472 acres, apparentl due to the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes, as the crops were fair and the prices high. The total extent of transfers from agriculturists to agriculturists was 47,586 acres; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 11,404 acres; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 10,262 acres; and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 8,109 acres.

VIII. Condition of the People (1906-07).

Condition of the people.

246. As there was a general failure of crops in the two previous years, the favorable character of the seasons merely helped the agricultural classes to recover somewhat from the depressing effects of the previous bad years. As far as the other classes were concerned, they were more or less affected by the rise in prices; but the increase in the means of employment, afforded by the extension of the mining industry and greater activity in manufactures, tended greatly to diminish the hardship which the rise in prices of food stuffs would otherwise have caused. The coffee and cardamom crops were poor, and, in the case of supari, kole-roga played its usual havoc. The condition of the supari producers in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts was one of continued decline. The halat or sayer duty levied on areca has been abolished, and in the revision settlement of the malnad taluks, it has been decided to adopt an extremely favorable rate of garden assessment, and treat with special consideration tracts which, on account of the remoteness of their situation and the rugged nature of the country, are sparsely inhabited. With the special attention that is paid to the improvement of these backward parts of the State, it is believed that they will soon regain their former measure of prosperity.

IX. Forests (1906-07).

Area of forests.

247. At the end of the year under report there were 273 State forests and plantations with a total area of 2,366 square miles. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 263 and 2,292 square miles, respectively. Besides this, 87 blocks with an aggregate area of 667 square miles have been notified for settlement or as reserved lands. Ghat and Kan forests measure 1,200 and 183 square miles, respectively. The percentage of forests to the area of the State is 15·00 as against 14·28 in the previous year. The area of the District Forests is about 9,000 square miles. These are not under strict conservancy like State forests and are under the control of the Revenue authorities. The agricultural population are allowed liberal privileges in these forests with regard to fuel, wood for agricultural implements and house-building, etc., and grazing cattle. A certain amount of control is, however, exercised to protect the forests against reckless destruction and to encourage the growth of trees therein.

Forest settlement.

248. Ten blocks measuring 86·70 square miles were settled and notified as State forests; and the settlement of 42 other blocks was in different stages of progress.

Selection of areas for reservation.

249. Considerable attention was paid to the examination and selection of areas for reservation, especially in the Shimoga District. Twenty-one blocks with an area of 231 square miles have been selected in the Shimoga District, and four each in the Kadur and Mysore Districts. Government have laid special stress on the necessity for a careful selection of the areas for reservation, so that there might not be any undue diminution of the facilities required and possessed by the people for carrying on their agricultural and other pursuits; and in choosing areas for reservation, a careful examination is made of the local conditions and the needs and requirements of the people.

Demarcation.

250. One hundred and fifty-nine miles of new boundary were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 4,845; and 1,032 miles of existing lines were widened to the standard width or repaired at a total cost of Rs. 6,963. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,808 against Rs. 13,783 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

251. The total area surveyed during the year was 618 square miles, including overlaps and enclosures, of which 462 square miles represent the actual area of the State forests. The total number of forests surveyed was 28, of which 16 are in the Shimoga District, 4 in the Kadur, 3 in the Tumkur, 3 in the Kolar District, and 1 in the Chitaldrug and 1 plantation in the Bangalore District. A forest map of the whole State was completed on the scale of 1"= 8 miles as well as maps of 11 forests in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur. The total cost of both field and office work under this head amounted to Rs. 19,772. The average cost per square mile of surveys amounted to about Rs. 27. The total area surveyed since the Special Forest Survey party was appointed is 2,209 square miles; and the area of State forests remaining to be surveyed exclusive of new forests to be constituted is 239 square miles.

Working plans.

252. The preparation of working plans for an area of 193 square miles of teak forests in the Heggaddevankote Taluk was completed during the year under report by a special officer appointed for the purpose. A working plan has also been drawn up for the casuarina-cum-sandal plantations of the Tumkur District. The marketable and exploitable stock in the ghat forests of the Shimoga District was enumerated. The number of trees enumerated since 1903, when the work was started, is as follows :—

Hopea Parviflora (Bogi)	... 8,461
Dysoxylum Malabaricum (White cedar)	... 1,102
Ebony	... 226
Mesua ferrea (Nagasampige)	... 3,663
Aglaia Roxburghiana... (Kempunerale)	... 3,638

253. More than three-fourths of the area has been gone over. Very little use was made of the vast wealth of timber in these ghat forests in former years, owing to their inaccessibility and the want of a precise knowledge of their resources. With the increasing demand for timber and with the special attention paid to the improvement of communications, it has been now found possible to utilize these virgin forests. The Muthodi State forest was exploited by purchasers under strict departmental control, and the Tegurgudda forest was worked departmentally, but only partially owing to difficulties in extracting and carting timber. In the Devarayanadurga State forest of the Tumkur District and two blocks of Kamasandra State forest in the Kolar District, the year's coupes together with the unworked balance of the previous year's coupes, aggregating 580 acres in extent, were coppiced departmentally and sold. In the Kukwada-Ubrani forest, which is also worked under a proper working plan, the operations had to be commenced anew as the revised felling rules were not strictly adhered to in the allotted coupes. Pending the completion of working plans, all the other forests are worked under provisional working plans, which prescribe the areas to be worked and the number and the limit of girth of trees to be removed. Arrangements are also made for the regeneration of the exploited coupes by planting and dibbling seeds.

Communications.

254. Thirty-two miles of new cart-roads were made within the forest area during the year, *viz.*, 21 miles 2 furlongs, in the Mysore, 10 miles 4 furlongs in the Shimoga, and 2 furlongs in the Kadur Districts. 74·7 miles of forest roads were repaired in all the districts. According to the programme of road construction undertaken during the past five years, communications have been opened to nearly all important forests. The following roads have either been completed or are nearing completion :—

(1) Hondrabal-Bedaguli Ghat road (Mysore District, 24 miles).
(2) Rampur-Begur road (Mysore District, 21 miles).
(3) Shimoga-Hanagere road (Shimoga District, 15 miles).
(4) Tadasa-Save road (Kadur District, 10½ miles).

The most important forest roads have now been completed and the work of road construction in future will be chiefly confined to opening feeder roads and bridle paths.

Buildings.

255. The expenditure on new building works amounted to Rs. 16,585 and the cost of repairs to Rs. 2,611. Much of this expenditure was incurred in improving the accommodation in the buildings already constructed, by erecting kitchens and stables and lines for the accommodation of the guards, as at Kodihalli in the Kadur

District. Wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 531 in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts; the Bisalwadi tank and the wells at Begur were repaired at a cost of Rs. 412, and the well at Koppa lodge was deepened at an outlay of Rs. 250.

Protection of forests.

256. The total number of forest offences reported was 846 against 865 in the previous year. The cases may be classified as below:—

Injury to forests by fire	2
Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce ...	464
Grazing without permission or in prohibited tracts	248
Other offences	132
Total ...	846

Cases tried by Magistrates.

257. Thirty-two cases were instituted before Magistrates and 6 cases were pending before them at the beginning of the year. Of these, 26 cases involving 55 persons, ended in conviction, 6 involving 19 persons in acquittal, and 6 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Cases compounded.

258. Of the remaining 894 cases (including 80 cases pending from the previous year), 791 cases involving 1,786 persons were compounded, 20 cases were dropped, and 83 were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of compensation realised was Rs. 6,427 or Rs. 8-2-0 per case against Rs. 4,528 and Rs. 6-8-4, respectively, in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

259. There were 213 cases of injury to sandal trees, pending from the previous year, and 164 cases were reported during the year. Of these, 110 cases were disposed of against 182 in the previous year and 267 cases remained pending at the close of the year. These cases are disposed of by Revenue officers and the delay in their disposal is chiefly due to the accidental discovery of most of these cases and the consequent difficulty in investigating them. Instructions have been issued to avoid these delays as far as possible. The fines recovered amounted to Rs. 1,320 as against Rs. 1,074 in the previous year.

Condition of the forests.

260. All the forests were affected by the continued drought of the previous three years and the unseasonable rainfall of the year under report. The young plants greatly suffered and a large number of them died. Natural reproduction was also bad. In the case of sandal, the ravages of spike disease continued in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. In the Hunsur Range, where the disease was most severe, 120,961 trees were uprooted as a protection against the disease. In the Hassan District, 2,708 trees were uprooted. The disease is, however, reported to be confined to the areas in which it originally appeared. In order to induce competent investigators to discover a remedy, a reward of Rs. 10,000 has been offered.

Protection from fire.

261. The total area attempted to be protected during the year was 2,185·7 square miles against 1,914·7 square miles in the previous year; and 2,154·2 square miles were successfully protected against 1,799 square miles in the previous year. The system pursued is the usual one of separating the forest from the surrounding unprotected tracts by broad bands of cleared and burnt fire traces and the appointment of special patrols. The unusually good results obtained during the year were due to the rains which began early and ceased late and to the wild tribes frequenting the forests having been induced by means of liberal rewards to take an interest in preventing fires and putting them out. The total expenditure on fire-protection was Rs. 18,538 as against Rs. 14,308 in the previous year. The cost per square mile of successfully protected area was Rs. 8-9-8 against Rs. 7-15-0 in the previous year.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

262. All the State Forests were, as usual, thrown open for the grazing of horned cattle and sheep with the exception of the exploited coupes and plantations; special areas being set apart for the browsing of goats in the Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. But the latter concession was not much availed of and had to be withdrawn in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, owing to the difficulty of confining goats to the special tracts. Prior to this withdrawal, 773 goats had been licensed to browse in the Holalkere Range. In Kolar 3,263 goats were admitted under licenses. As in the preceding two years, lump-sum fees were collected from villages for the admission of cattle into State forests in the Chitaldrug District; and the amount realised during the year was Rs. 7,400 including the arrears of Rs. 944 due for 1905-06. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 2,107 was also realised by the issue of separate licenses for individual head of cattle and Rs. 397 by the sale of grass. In the remaining districts the license system continued to be in force and

110,479 head of cattle and sheep were admitted into the State forests. The total realizations during the year under grazing and fodder-grass, amounted to Rs. 69,233 against Rs. 48,261 in the previous year. A part of the increase was due to the higher rates obtained from the British Military authorities for the lease of some of the forest plantations in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. The Amrut Mahal cattle were admitted free into all the State forests of the Mysore District and into the Kukwada-Ubrani and the Umblebyle State forests of the Shimoga District. The number of cattle of all descriptions, impounded during the year, was 7,730, as compared with 8,023 in 1905-06; and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 1,404 against Rs. 1,826 in the previous year.

Improvements of forest growth.

263. The usual cultural operations were conducted for the improvement of forest growth and the existing stock was also improved by means of weeding, thinning and introduction of more suitable species. In Mysore, 18 acres of bamboo jungle along the Mysore-Manantoddy road were cleared and planted up with 12,792 teak plants, of which over 75 per cent have survived. In the Kadur District, the Muthodi plantation was extended by 50 acres and planted up with 23,240 basketted and 6,680 naked teak plants. Transplants, 10,800 in number, were also put in to fill up vacancies in the planted area of 1905-06; 50 per cent of these plants have survived. Indigenous plants numbering 141,525, were substituted for casuarina over an area of 1,053 acres in the casuarina-cum-sandal plantations of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan Districts. The casualties of the previous year were replaced in 89,329 old pits of the Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan Districts. To prevent cattle-trespass in the regular plantations, 34,613 yards of trenching and 16,130 yards of fencing work in the Kolar District and 3,322 yards of trenching and 5,100 yards of aloe-planting in the Bangalore District, were carried out. An area of 139 acres was cleared of lantana. The area of kumri or takkal plantation, in which the growth of plants is carried out through the instrumentality of the wild tribes, was increased by 215 acres in the Mysore District, where 28,372 plants were planted. In the old takkals, 6,000 vacancies were refilled over an area of 58¾ acres; 4,027 acres of land were operated upon by beat-guards, of which 914 acres were actually stocked. Sandal has been planted in all the districts; and teak in the teak-growing districts; and indigenous seeds such as Bage (Albizzia Lebbek), Bilwara (Albizzia Odoratissima), Bevu, etc., have been sown in the malnad Districts. Great attention was paid to the encouragement of the growth of sandal and important species of timber by dibbling seeds in all likely places with the help of village patels and others. In the Mastigudi plantation of the Mysore District, 2,194 teak poles were thinned out and in the Sakrebyle and Siddihalli plantations of the Shimoga District, all suppressed teak poles were removed. In all the districts, unsound and unpromising teak poles and saplings, met with in the annual coupes, were coppiced in order to secure healthy re-growth from their stools. Inferior trees interfering with the growth of teak were also removed in some places. Weeding was carried out over 207 acres in the Kumri and the regular plantations of the Mysore District, and in the Sakrebyle and Siddihalli plantations.

Out-turn of forest produce.

264. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year under report by Government agency, by purchasers, by free-grantees and by right-holders:—

		Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons	Remarks
Timber	By Government...	429,829	...	...	217,601	...	
	,, Purchasers ...	108,923	263	...	175,034	...	
	,, Free grantees	8,591	...	...	...	...	
	,, Right-holders	...	...	...	8,600	...	
Fuel	By Government...	42,502	17	...	...	4,291	
	,, Purchasers ...	1,326,437	9,587	...	...	24,128	Also 3,010 ass-loads.
	,, Free grantees	...	...	...	...	25	
	,, Right-holders	...	...	...	...	2	
Bamboos	By Government...	...	...	...	114,365	...	
	,, Purchasers ...	...	2,385	665	1,953,215	...	
	,, Free grantees	...	65	...	11,954	...	
	,, Right-holders	...	...	...	49,375	...	
Minor forest produce.	By Government...	...	...	...	...	...	Total value of produce removed both by Government and purchasers is Rs. 1,43,548
	,, Purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Timber.

265. There was a brisk demand for timber of even the inferior kinds, but the output was not equal to the demand, owing to the comparatively short working season on account of the rains, difficulties of transport and labour and also the shortage of railway trucks. The policy of encouraging removal by private agency of selected trees in allotted coupes, the felling of which has been decided upon by a competent forest officer, is being tried in some important forests with the required safeguards against unnecessary injury to the forests. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 479,622 cubic feet as against 606,343 cubic feet during the previous year, realising Rs. 3,23,755 against Rs. 3,78,377 realised during 1905-06. Of this revenue, Mysore contributed 38·49 per cent, Shimoga 32·98 per cent, Kadur 27·63 per cent, and the other districts ·9 per cent. An average gross price of Re. 0-10-6 was realised per cubic foot of timber sold against Re. 0-9-11 in the previous year. The revenue realised from timber, cut and removed by purchasers, was Rs. 60,354 against Rs. 53,506 in the previous year, the expansion of revenue under this head being due to the facilities afforded to purchasers to take materials from coupes and for the extraction of lops and tops as well as dead and fallen wood.

Fuel and bamboos.

266. Within the State the departmental fuel operations were curtailed as much as possible. In order, however, to develop the fuel trade and create a demand for the large stock of fuel available in the forests, a small contract was entered into to supply fuel to the Hubli Cotton Mills. The gross revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 12,156 against Rs. 8,427 in the previous year, while the net receipts were respectively Rs. 4,505 and Rs. 5,116. The firewood sold on licenses fetched Rs. 61,347 against Rs. 59,638 in the previous year. The gross receipts from bamboos were Rs. 5,649 against Rs. 6,803 in the previous year, the fall being due to a part of the price of bamboos sold to the Revenue Department for the construction of plague sheds, not having been adjusted. There was also a decrease in the amount realised under this head from purchasers, the figures for the two years 1906-07 and 1905-06 being Rs. 28,479 and Rs. 35,211 respectively.

Minor forest produce.

267. The principal products coming under this head are tangadi bark largely used in tanning leather, gallnuts, soapnut, bees-wax, etc. The gross and net receipts of departmental operations under this head, amounted to Rs. 8,129 and Rs. 6,578, respectively, against Rs. 15,438 and Rs. 12,662 in the previous year. The fall is merely nominal, as departmental operations are confined more and more to localities where private individuals do not come forward to take up leases. A revenue of Rs. 1,35,419 was realised by means of such leases against Rs. 98,564 in the previous year.

Sandalwood out-turn.

268. As in the previous years, the extraction was confined to fully dead and fallen trees and to old stumps and roots. The total quantity collected during the year was 2,480 tons and 10 cwts., against 4,302 tons and 9 cwts. during the previous year; a smaller collection having been made on account of the large balance of 2,593 tons and 14 cwts. of the previous year on hand. Out of the total stock of 5,074 tons and 4 cwts. of rough wood, 2,714 tons and 13 cwts. were prepared for the market. These yielded 2,250 tons and 9 cwts. of good and superior wood and 192 tons and 16 cwts. of white chips. The balance of 271 tons and 8 cwts. is accounted for by driage and loss in conversion; the percentage of such loss and wastage amounted to 9·9 per cent against 10·4 per cent in the previous year and 11·6 per cent in 1904-05. The quantity of rough wood remaining at the end of the year was 1,902 tons.

Sandalwood sales.

269. The quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 2,381 tons and 13 cwts., and the amount of revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 12,84,985 against Rs. 12,52,394 in the previous year. The average rate secured per ton was Rs. 539 against Rs. 507 in the previous year and Rs. 427 in the decade ending with 1905. The total receipts as well as the average rate are the highest on record and are due to keen competition caused by an increased demand in the European market. The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood, after deducting the expenditure of Rs. 2,46,452 for extraction and preparation, proportionate cost of buildings, roads, tools, demarcation, plantation, etc., and proportionate establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 10,39,108. In addition to Government wood, a quantity of 11 tons and 5 cwts. of inam wood was sold for Rs. 6,245.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

270. The total revenue of the year brought to account, amounted to Rs. 20,10,271 and the total demand inclusive of the arrears, to Rs. 20,49,796. Of this, Rs. 19,17,830 was realised during the year, leaving an outstanding balance of

Rs. 1,31,966 made up of unrecovered sale-proceeds of timber, sandalwood and minor forest produce leases. The arrears on sandal alone amounted to over Rs. 44,000. The following comparative statement shows the details of demand and collection under the several budget heads :—

Particulars	Demand for		Actual collection for	
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by Government agency—				
(a) Timber	3,78,377	3,23,755	3,86,256	3,04,758
(b) Firewood and charcoal	8,427	12,156	8,446	12,147
(c) Bamboos	6,803	5,649	8,697	2,667
(d) Sandalwood	12,53,124	12,85,560	12,47,324	12,47,810
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce	15,438	8,129	19,141	8,194
II. Forest produce removed by consumers and purchasers:				
(a) Timber	53,506	60,354	53,887	60,540
(b) Firewood and charcoal	59,638	61,347	59,490	57,638
(c) Bamboos	35,211	28,479	35,162	28,537
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	47,331	69,233	48,261	68,722
(e) Other minor produce	99,196	1,35,419	1,17,390	1,06,622
(f) Other items	.....	.....	631	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	899	1,817	913	1,817
V. (a) Fines and forfeitures	5,134	7,949	5,141	7,929
(b) Refunds	1,003	96	1,003	96
(c) Other sources	6,282	6,006	6,249	6,031
(d) Sale of elephants	7,594	.....	7,594	.....
(e) Rent on toddy trees	1,929	4,321	1,929	4,321
Total ...	19,79,892	20,10,270	20,07,514	19,17,829

271. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,60,640, of which Rs. 3,57,853 was under conservancy and works, and Rs. 2,99,222 under establishments, as against Rs. 3,92,207 and Rs. 2,82,897, respectively, in the previous year. Expenditure.

272. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,57,189, as against Rs. 13,32,410 in the previous year and Rs. 10,40,598, the average for the preceding five years. Surplus.

273. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as distinguished from other items :— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce

	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood	12,85,560	2,46,452	10,39,108	19·17
Other produce	6,32,270	3,97,850	2,34,420	62·92
Total ...	19,17,830	6,44,302	12,73,528	33·59

274. The two students deputed to Oxford to study Forestry are reported to be making satisfactory progress, and one of them has secured an Oxford Degree in Botany. Three students were deputed for training to Dehra Dun. Three others completed their training during the year and have been appointed as Rangers. Forest students.

In order to fill up vacancies in the higher grades, the services of two Extra Assistant Conservators were obtained from the Central Provinces Government on loan for four years.

X. Mining and Geology (1906-07).

General.

275. The year under report was one of considerable activity owing chiefly to the rapid increase of prospecting work for minerals. From 1898 to 1904, prospecting work over new ground was practically suspended by reason of prospecting and exploring licenses and mining leases being withheld in consequence of the revision of the rules for their issue. In March 1904, the revised rules were published and from that date to the end of June 1907, the following leases and licenses were granted:—

Mining leases	10
Prospecting licenses	186
Exploring licenses	85
Licenses for the collection of corundum, asbestos and mica ...	12

Licenses and leases granted.

276. Of these the following were issued during the year 1906-07:—

Mining leases	2
Prospecting licenses	130
Exploring licenses	71
Collecting do	2

and, in addition, 42 existing prospecting licenses were renewed.

Number of mines and their work.

277. The number of mining companies actually at work during the year under report was 12 for gold, mining for manganese under prospecting licenses being carried on by 2 registered companies and also by a few individual licensees. The Champion Reef Mine, which at the beginning of 1906 was the largest producer of gold on the Kolar Gold Fields, has during the past eighteen months been obliged to reduce its output by nearly 40 per cent. This reduction, though a matter for regret, is not, in the opinion of Government, a cause for anxiety. Among the smaller mines, the Coromandel Mine practically closed down during the year and the Tank Mine was about to do so. Of the rest the Woolagiri Mine near Nanjangud was the only producer that added to the total production of gold in the State.

278. Vigorous prospecting for gold is being carried on in the Bellara, Ajjanahalli, and Waddarahalli blocks in the Tumkur District, the Jowanhalli block in the Chitaldrug District, the Honnahatti and Tambadihalli blocks in the Shimoga District and the Nandi Hosahalli and connected blocks and the Devrukal block in the Kadur District.

Gold production.

279. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report in all the working mines of the State, was 5,34,371oz. estimated at Rs. 3,10,64,320 against 5,95,291oz. estimated at Rs. 3,41,21,790 during the year 1905-06. The whole of this output was obtained from the Kolar Gold Fields with the exception of 171oz. valued at about Rs. 9,620 obtained from the Woolagiri Mine.

Royalty.

280. The royalty due on the gold during the year under review was approximately Rs. 15,53,526 against Rs. 17,16,513 in 1905-06, the decrease being due to the diminished output of the Champion Reefs Mine.

Manganese.

281. During the year under report, increased attention was paid to prospecting for manganese ores, and many fresh deposits were discovered. The success from the shipments of ore from the Shimoga District and the increase of prices during the early part of 1906 caused a rush for manganese lands. A company called the Mysore Manganese Company, Limited, was in the beginning of 1906 formed for the purpose of developing certain blocks in the Shimoga District. As this company was the pioneer of an industry new to the State, Government decided not to issue further licenses in the Shimoga District until the conditions of successfully working this mineral were clearly recognized, this restriction being limited to an area of 13 miles round Ayanur, and the remainder of the district being thrown open to prospectors. Many fresh licenses were issued and it was decided to permit the mining of manganese under prospecting licenses for a period of three years without insisting on leases being taken out as provided for by the general rules of 1904, which were primarily intended for gold mining. As it has been found that the interests of prospectors in general are, on the one hand, promoted by the issue of long-period leases, where mining operations involve the outlay of large capital, and, on the other, prejudiced by the tying up of large areas under prospecting licenses, Government have it under

consideration to provide for the issue of suitable leases for manganese-mining, and to set free, as far as possible, the large areas now held under prospecting licenses but not required for mining purposes.

282. The following statement shows the approximate quantities and value of manganese ore obtained:— Manganese production.

Year	Ore obtained, long tons	Ore sold, long tons	Value, Rs.	Royalty, Rs.
1905-06 ...	20,278	15,050	3,21,185	5,643
1906-07 ...	63,181	50,247	10,37,901	20,209
Total ...	83,459	65,297	13,59,086	25,852

283. Several licenses have been issued for working the various deposits of chrome ore which have from time to time been located. Considerable quantities of a good quality of chrome ore have been found between Mysore and Nanjangud in connection with magnesite deposits. Some ten thousand tons of ore have already been collected but none of it has as yet been exported. In the Hassan District, a long run of chrome-bearing rocks is being prospected and large quantities of a rather low grade ore have been located. An experimental plant is in course of erection near Tagadur for concentrating this ore for export purposes. Chrome.

284. The number of persons employed in mining during the year 1906 was 34,064 against 30,328 in 1905. Number of persons employed.

285. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1906 was 472. Of these 73 were of a trivial nature, 342 caused serious injury to 373 persons and the remaining 57 were fatal and involved the loss of 70 lives or 2·05 per mille of persons employed, the death rate per 1,000 persons employed in gold mines alone being 2·31 against 2·51 in 1905. Accidents.

286. Five hundred and fifty-one men were passed for blasters' and 614 for mestris' certificates under the Mines Regulation. Examination of blasters and mestris.

287. The number of prosecutions instituted for breach of the provisions of the Mines Regulation and the Rules thereunder during the year 1906 was 23 resulting in the conviction of 15 persons, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 27 and 26 respectively. Prosecutions.

288. During the year under report about 1,600 square miles of the country were surveyed and mapped. This area includes 660 square miles in the taluks of Sorab and Shikarpur, 270 square miles in the Mandya and Malvalli, and 670 square miles in the Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar Taluks. A preliminary traverse was made across parts of the Hassan and Kadur Districts from Banavar to the Bhund Ghat *vid* Belur and Mudgere. Prospecting parties have largely made use of the information already collected by the Geological Survey Department. Geological survey.

289. During the year under report, 108 assays and analyses were made at the Chemical Laboratory both for the Department and for the public, 66 being for gold and the rest for various metals chiefly manganese and chromium. About 40 determinations of minerals were also made for the public at the Geological Office. Laboratory.

290. Several important journals and periodicals connected with geology and mining were received in exchange for the publications of this Department from numerous scientific societies in different parts of the world. Special treatises on spectroscopic analysis and a few standard books on mining were also purchased for the Department. Early steps will be taken to provide a suitable geological museum for the proper collection, storage and exhibition of the rocks and minerals of the State. The Geological Museum and Library.

291. The total number of licenses issued for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in the State during the year 1906 was 163 against 140 in 1905. The number of inspections of licensed premises made by officers empowered to do so was 348 during the year against 315 in 1905. The number of licensed premises inspected in 1906 was 93 against 112 in 1905. The total number of accidents from explosives was 17 resulting in the death of 10 persons and serious injury to 21, the corresponding figures for 1905 being 13, 11 and 25. The number of prosecutions Inspection of explosives.

instituted during the year under the Explosives Regulation and Rules for illegal possession of explosives was 19 involving 25 persons. In 14 cases the accused were convicted. In October 1906, Government ordered that all magazines and stores of explosives, whether under the control of the Public Works Department or otherwise, and all places where explosives are manufactured, should, without any exception, be subject to inspection by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

XI. Public Works (1906-07).

Grant and outlay.

292. The total grant for the year under all heads, including the Cauvery Power Scheme, but exclusive of "Contributions" was Rs. 48,85,924, and the total outlay Rs. 45,25,519. The following statement shews the details under the various heads :—

Service head	Final grant	Outlay	Lapse	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds	33,02,544	31,61,035	1,41,509	
2. Local Funds General	75,520	67,241	8,279	
3. District Funds	4,07,561	3,91,778	15,783	
4. Municipal Funds	11,943	41,828	—29,885	
5. Village School Fund	15,654	6,707	8,947	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund	2,47,210	2,21,788	25,422	
7. Palace Fund	66,492	51,274	15,218	
8. Cauvery Power Scheme	7,59,000	5,83,868	1,75,132	
Total...	48,85,924	45,25,519	3,60,405	

293. In addition to the above, an outlay of Rs. 1,86,920 was incurred under "Contributions." The aggregate expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the year under report thus amounted to Rs. 47,12,439, or Rs. 3,37,732 less than that of the previous year. This difference was chiefly due to smaller grants having been sanctioned during the year under "Provincial and Local Funds" and to less outlay on contribution works.

Lapses.

294. Of the total grant 7·4 per cent lapsed. In the case of Provincial Funds, the lapse was 4·3 per cent of the grant, due, among other causes, to delay in the adjustment of compensation for properties acquired for public purposes and in the recovery of contributions from the raiyats for repair and restoration of tank works; to the impracticability of carrying out certain tank works owing to the tanks being full; to the scarcity of labour in parts of the Shimoga and Hassan Districts on account of the mining activity; to the outbreak of cholera in the labour gangs employed on certain tank works in the Hassan District; and to the completion of certain works with savings on the sanctioned estimates.

Irrigation Works.

295. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows :—

(1) Provincial Funds.

(*a*) One hundred and forty-eight original irrigation major works (works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) were in progress during the period covered by the report, and the total outlay thereon amounted to Rs. 6,51,030, of which Rs. 3,46,717 was on tanks and the rest on channels. The works completed during the year were the restoration of the Kittur Anikat and channels, Belur Taluk, and the restoration of the Somambudi Agrahar tank, Kolar Taluk. The improvement of the Devaroy channel, Mysore District, and of the north channel from the Sri Ramadevaru dam, Hassan District, the construction of the Ranikere new tank, Challakere Taluk, and of the Kalhalli new tank, Chitaldrug Taluk, and the restoration of the Muduvadi tank, Kolar Taluk, were practically completed. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the Sowlanga new tank, Honnali Taluk, and on the Marikanve project, Hiriyur Taluk. The dam of the Marikanve Reservoir was practically completed. The irrigation channels were excavated to almost their full sanctioned length, and the masonry works thereon were in rapid progress. During the year the lake received a water-supply of 47,000

units, and the water level was at R. L. 108·50 on the 30th June last, the supply in the reservoir on that date being nearly 57,000 units. The water is now being supplied to the raiyats for cultivation in the first 14 miles of the left, and up to the 13th mile in the right channel. The Chandandur tank, Goribidnur Taluk, and the Ramsagara tank, Bowringpet Taluk, were in progress.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works amounted to Rs. 29,346, of which Rs. 28,166 was incurred on tanks and Rs. 1,180 on channels.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 95,000 was granted for expenditure by the Revenue Department on the restoration of minor tanks under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. The number of tanks dealt with during the year under this scheme was 935. The outlay incurred by Government on stone and masonry works and on establishment, amounted to Rs. 70,123; and the approximate value of earth-work done by the raiyats during the year was Rs. 68,025. In addition to this, earth-work to the extent of Rs. 13,462 was carried out at the cost of the raiyats by the Revenue Department, the larger part of this sum being from advances made to the raiyats for the purpose, to be recovered from them in due course. The total value of all descriptions of work carried out in connection wtih the restoration of minor tanks under this scheme during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,51,609, the cost of the special establishment employed for that purpose amounting to Rs. 33,175 or 21·8 per cent of the expenditure.

(2) Irrigation Cess Fund

296. Out of the allotment of Rs. 2,47,210 under this head the amount expended was Rs. 2,21,788. Of this amount Rs. 1,12,346 was spent on the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation works (chiefly major tanks); and Rs. 75,610, on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The number of irrigation works damaged during the year was 12, and these were, as far as possible, promptly attended to. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 1,13,128 acres of wet and garden lands from which a revenue of Rs. 6,92,928 was realized during the year.

(3) Contributions.

297. The outlay under this head on irrigation major and minor works amounted to Rs. 50,909, of which a sum of Rs. 3,766 was expended on the restoration of the Inam Oomathur tank, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

Buildings.

298. The outlay on buildings during the year was as follows :—

1. Provincial Funds.

(*a*) The sum expended on original civil buildings from Provincial Funds was Rs. 6,93,137. The more important buildings, either completed or in progress or acquired during the year, were the following :—

(1) At Bangalore.—The buildings for the Experimental Agricultural Farm at Hebbal; the new Municipal School; the construction of an officers' pavilion for Europeans and improvements to three sets of lavatories and latrines on the first floor of the administrative block, Victoria Hospital; purchase of Messrs. Binny & Co.'s coffee buildings and of Dewan Bahadur Mr. Ramachandra Iyer's bungalow.

(2) At Mysore.—The acquisition of lands for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute; and the reconstruction of the Palace. The outlay on the Palace during the year was Rs. 2,01,321, the total outlay from the beginning being Rs. 28,23,692. The building is nearly complete, excepting the topmost portion of the central cupola which is still under progress. Considerable progress was made in the fitting up of doors and windows and in the erection of carved wooden and embossed metal ceilings. The work of providing for electric lighting of the Palace was also proceeded with. The outlay during the year on furniture and decorations amounted to Rs. 15,199. A sum of Rs. 77,124 was also spent in purchasing the plant and pipe mains in connection with providing fire-protection to the Palace.

(3) At the Kolar Gold Fields.—The construction of a new hospital, which was practically completed during the previous year; and of quarters for the staff of the hospital, consisting of quarters for two Hospital Assistants, and for the native nurses, as well as kitchen and servants' blocks. The foundation was laid for the matron's quarters.

(*b*) Rs. 1,10,686 was spent on repairs to civil buildings.

(*c*) Rs. 18,297 was incurred on original military buildings, of which Rs. 12,400 was on accommodation for troops and Rs. 5,897 on miscellaneous items.

(*d*) Rs. 3,524 was the outlay on repairs to military buildings.

2.Municipal Fund

299. A sum of Rs. 480 was spent on civil buildings.

3. Village School Fund.

300. The outlay on civil buildings and repairs under this head was Rs. 5,684.

4. Palace Fund.

301. A sum of Rs. 33,393 was spent from the Palace Fund on buildings and repairs thereto, these being the water-supply to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund, which was practically completed during the year, the annual repairs to the Palace buildings at Bangalore and Ootacamund and the maintenance of the polo grounds at Bangalore and Mysore.

5. Contribution.

302. The amounts sanctioned from time to time for works to be carried out by the Public Works Department from sources other than those specified in the budget, are allocated under this head.

303. The outlay under civil buildings from "contributions" amounted to Rs. 88,190, of which Rs. 72,973 was on original works and Rs. 15,217 on repairs. The principal works completed or nearly completed are the following:—

(*a*) Sir Seshadri Iyer's Memorial Hall at Bangalore.

(*b*) First and Second Maharajakumaris' mansions at Mysore, of which the first was handed over for occupation during the year under report, and the second was partially available for occupation, a portion of the mansion being still on hand.

Communications.

304. The outlay under "Communications, original" was Rs. 63,665 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 54,643 from Local Funds General, Rs. 55,928 from District Funds, and Rs. 9,065 from "Contributions." The more important works on hand were the following:—

305. The extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from Hurli stream to the ghat-head at Kogoru, improvement of the Shimoga-Mangalore road, the construction of a new road from Hosur to Hadadi, and the opening of the Sorab-Anvatti road, in the Shimoga District; widening the Kotgehar-Kalasa road, constructing a bridge across the Hemavati river at Anjur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road and another across the Bhadra river at Magundi on the Bale-honnur-Magundi-Belur road, in the Kadur District; constructing a bridge across the Lokapavani river at Honekere on the French Rocks Station-Nelligere road, in the Mysore District; and improving Bisle Ghat on Sukravarsante-Subramanya road and opening out the Saklespur-Arehalli-Gonibid road, 2nd section, in the Hassan District.

306. Under repairs the outlay on communications was Rs. 4,49,445 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,73,189 from District Funds, Rs. 2,341 from Local Funds General and Rs. 106 from contributions. During the year under report, the total length of Provincial roads maintained was 1,941 miles, of which 1,760 miles are metalled; and the total length of District Fund roads maintained was 3,497 miles, of which 947 miles were metalled; the average cost of maintaining the former being Rs. 223 and the latter Rs. 76 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

307. The aggregate expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements amounted to Rs. 4,10,119, of which Rs. 2,40,590 was on original works and the rest on repairs. Of the original works the more important in progress were the improvement of the roads and the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet, Malleswaram and Basavangudi Extensions of the Bangalore City; the completion of the Curzon Park at Mysore; the construction of a service reservoir near the Venturi Metre House on the Kolar Gold Fields; the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja at Calcutta; and the construction of a bathing ghat, bridge and musafirkhana at Seringapatam. The outlay under this head from Provincial Funds was Rs. 2,18,834. Under "Repairs" the expenditure from Provincial Funds was Rs. 1,03,667, of which the

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bulk was incurred on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore City, and of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works. From contributions, the outlay was Rs. 2,429 for original works and Rs. 31,758 for repairs ; of the latter, Rs. 30,000 formed the amount paid by the Bangalore City Municipality towards the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works.

Cauvery Power Scheme.

308. The outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year was Rs. 5,83,868, and the total modified grant allotted for the year under review was Rs. 7,59,000. The net outlay, excluding the credits under suspense, was Rs. 6,22,175, giving rise to a lapse of Rs. 1,36,825. Of this lapse about Rs. 30,000 was due to the non-arrival, before the end of the year, of the insulators and wire ordered from America ; about Rs. 73,000 to the delay in shipping materials ordered ; and about Rs. 40,000 under working expenses to the savings effected in the estimates. The Bangalore lighting and power supply for the Civil and Military Station, which had been suspended for some time, was resumed in January 1907. A sum of Rs. 23,768 was advanced to the Government Telegraph Department for laying cables, arranging guards and for altering the telegraph lines. The estimate of Rs. 17,50,000 for the third installation was sanctioned in November 1906. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,59,661, of which Rs. 2,42.673 was on account of the Kolar Gold Fields power supply and Rs. 16,988 on account of the Bangalore lighting and power supply. In the Bangalore City, there were at the end of the year 2,739 interior lamps, of which 1,937 were of 16 C. P. and 802 of 8 C. P. The number of street lamps was the same as in the previous year, namely, 861 lamps: 411 of 40 C. P. and 450 of 30 C. P. Both the first and 2nd installations were in complete operation during the year under report. The actual demand aggregated Rs. 21,97,267. The increase in revenue was chiefly due to—

(1) the enhanced rate of £24 per H. P. having been charged on the first installation during the year under the contract ;

(2) the sale of an additional 474 H. P. to the Mysore Mine as a third installation of power at £10 per H. P. since the 17th April 1907.

309. The total revenue derived from the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 20,11,554, of which Rs. 71,206 was realized from the Bangalore lighting and power supply ; and, deducting therefrom the working expenses aggregating Rs. 2,59,661, the net revenue realized was Rs. 17,51,893; *viz.*, Rs. 16,99,291 from power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields and Rs. 52,602 from the Bangalore lighting and power supply. The total capital invested on the Cauvery Power Scheme down to the 30th June 1907 was Rs. 64,93,420.

Protective irrigation works.

310. Out of 10 projects pending disposal at the end of the previous year, 2 were abandoned, 3 were sanctioned, and 5 remained under consideration during the year under report. Investigations are still in progress in connection with the proposed construction of a reservoir on the Cauvery near Belagola.

Serial maps and tank registers.

311. During the year field work was completed for 14 series, preliminary registers were written up for 8 series, and final serial registers, maps and statements, prepared for 9 series. Altogether out of 30 series into which the State has been divided, 13 series have been fully dealt with, a serial register was prepared for one, preliminary registers were written up for 8 other series, and field work was completed for the remaining 8 series.

Establishment.

312. The charges under "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 8,13,983, of which Rs. 1,32,740 was under "Direction," ; Rs. 6,49,023 under "Construction" and Rs. 32,220 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was 24·9 per cent of the total outlay on works.

Tools and plant.

313. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 52,492. A five-ton steam road-roller for the Kadur Division and a cement-testing machine for the Water Supply and Stores Division were purchased for Rs. 5,915 and Rs. 1,372 respectively. Tools worth Rs. 4,956 were also purchased to augment the stock under famine reserve. The Public Works general workshop was of increasing usefulness. The value of work therein turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 17,812, of which Rs. 16,187 was for the Public Works Department, and the rest for other Departments as well as for private persons. By way of expanding the scope and usefulness of the workshop, a beginning was made during the year in manufacturing the fittings required for the Department, and the work was also carried on of overhauling three portable

engines, besides the usual work of maintaining the pumping plant at Bangalore, Bethamangala and Mysore. A number of crab winches, pulleys, and other miscellaneous tools were put into working order, and all repairs to the machinery in the Government Printing Press were done in the workshop.

XII. Railways (1906-07).

Lines open.

314. During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State stood as follows:—

Broad gauge (worked by the Madras Railway Company)	...	9·80 miles
Metre gauge (worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company)	...	401·29 miles
Total	...	411·09

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

315. Government have promised a guarantee of 4% to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company upon the capital cost of the construction and equipment of the line under certain conditions, and the project is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Kolar Gold Fields -Dodbele metre gauge connection.

316. A reconnaissance survey of the Kolar Gold Fields-Dodbele metre-gauge connection, a line of the approximate length of 72½ miles, was completed during the year by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and an estimate of Rs. 32,800 for a location survey was under the consideration of Government. The cost of constructing this line is estimated at Rs. 35,26,000.

Steam tramway to the mines near Kumsi.

317. The construction of a steam tramway from the Shimoga Railway Station to the manganese mines at Kumsi was permitted by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

Rearrangement of railways in Southern India.

318. The contracts entered into between the Secretary of State for India and the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies having expired, arrangements have been made for a redistribution of the different railway systems of Southern India on modified agreements.

Receipts and expenditure.

319. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines of railway owned by the State, amounted to Rs. 26,92,284 and the working expenses to Rs. 16,18,413, or 60% of the gross receipts against 58·2% in the previous year. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 10,73,871 against Rs. 10,99,135. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1907 being Rs. 2,36,81,370, the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·53 against 4·73 in 1905-06. The percentages of the several lines work out as follows:—

				1905-06	1906-07
Mysore-Harihar	...	...	...	4·79	4·53
Bangalore-Hindupur	...	...	...	6·70	6·52
Mysore-Nanjangud	...	...	...	3·43	2·50
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	..	1·71	2·27
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	...	...	...	6·46	5·47

320. Deducting one-fourth of the net earnings on the Mysore-Harihar line payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the receipts from railways credited to the State amounted to Rs. 8,79,050 against Rs. 8,99,771 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,60,004 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,14,491, the total expenditure during the year thus being Rs. 9,74,495.

Staff.

321. The number of men employed on the State lines was 3,211, of whom 132 were Europeans and Eurasians and 3,079 Indians.

Accidents.

322. On the Kolar Gold Fields Railway there were 4 accidents to persons, 7 derailments, and 12 other minor accidents. On the lines worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company there was no accident.

XIII. Post and Telegraph Offices (1906-07).

323. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the State are under the control of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. There were during the year under report 473 post offices in the State, of which 8 were head offices, 93 sub-offices, and 320 branch offices. These numbers include 1 head office and 7 sub-offices in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Of the 473 offices, 52 (of which 5 were in the Civil and Military Station) were combined post and telegraph offices. Besides these, there were 2 purely telegraph offices, one in the Mysore City and the other in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Post and tele graph offices.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1906-07).

Cash balance.

324. The cash balance at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 99,00,653 against Rs. 77,63,259 in 1905-06.

Demand.

325. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1906 amounted to Rs. 19,28,386 against Rs. 16,34,121 on the 1st July 1905. The demand for the year, excluding debt head receipts, was Rs. 2,24,63,463 against Rs. 2,23,29,533 in 1905-06. The total demand under service heads thus amounted to Rs. 2,43,91,849 against Rs. 2,39,63,654. Deducting the amount of Rs. 43,946 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,43,47,903 against Rs. 2,35,03,510.

Collection.

326. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,22,71,131 against Rs. 2,15,37,768 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,03,13,613 against Rs. 2,86,47,773 in 1905-06.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

327. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 20,76,772 against Rs. 19,66,715 in 1905-06.

Variations under receipts.

328. Particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:—

Land Revenue—increase, Rs. 9,29,149. A portion of the revenue, the collection of which had been postponed in the previous year, was collected in 1906-07.

Mining Royalty and Leases—decrease, Rs. 1,44,963. This is due to diminished output especially in the Champion Reefs Mine; there was, however, better realization under other leases owing to greater activity in the manganese area.

Forests—decrease, Rs. 1,74,344, due to the difficulty experienced in carting timber in consequence of plague and the manganese activity.

Excise—increase, Rs. 1,33,280. This was due to the increased consumption of arrack and the increased revenue from toddy shop rentals.

Stamps—decrease, Rs. 30,069. This was chiefly due to diminished sales of Court-fee stamps.

Customs on supari—increase, Rs. 42,127. The arecanut crop during the year was better and accounts for the increase in the sayer revenue.

Medical—decrease, Rs. 21,418, due to non-adjustment in full of the contribution from the District Funds on account of Local Fund Dispensaries.

Registration—decrease, Rs. 14,192, due to reversion to the old rules in regard to transcription fees.

Other departmental receipts—increase, Rs. 11,513, due to increased receipts in the Geological and other Departments and under miscellaneous headings.

Interest on investment—decrease, Rs. 28,339, as the balance with the Bank of Madras was comparatively smaller.

Interest on loans—decrease, Rs. 1,061, as recovery during the year was smaller.

Sale of water in the Kolar Gold Fields—increase, Rs. 70,419, due to the increased supply of water to the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Other miscellaneous receipts—decrease, Rs. 18,615. This is a fluctuating head and the sale of the old taluk cutcherry at Bangalore was special for 1905-06.

State Railways Revenue Account—decrease, Rs. 8,127. Though the gross revenue was better, yet the increase in the working charges reduced the net revenue realized by this amount.

Cauvery Power Scheme—decrease, Rs. 60,833. Against the slight increase in the revenue consequent on the increased rate recovered, there have been additional charges during the year on account of interest and redemption of loan. Hence this decrease of Rs. 60,824 in the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme.

329. The expenditure during the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,02,76,080 against Rs. 2,04,82,496 in the previous year. It was less than the revenue receipts of the year by Rs. 19,95,051. The total expenditure under both revenue and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,00,54,316 against Rs. 2,65,10,379.* It was less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 5,350. Expenditure.

Particulars of expenditure under the several service heads and of disbursements under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are accounted for below:—

Refunds—decrease, Rs. 23,806; a fluctuating item.

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels—increase, Rs. 1,04,778; this increase is due partly to the payment, during the year, of the arrears of potgi of previous years and partly to the increase in the payment of potgi resulting from revision of survey. Variations under expenditure.

General Administration—increase, Rs. 29,187, due to the increased pay of the Dewan, the purchase of two motor cars for the use of Government officers, the grant of increased pay to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and the appointment of another officer during his absence on privilege leave.

Account Department—decrease, Rs. 9,038; there was a saving of this amount under establishment.

District Administration—increase, Rs. 29,992, due to the increase of salary to the Revenue Commissioner, the addition to the number of Assistants attached to his office and to the establishment, travelling allowance and contingent charges and the gradual introduction of the Shekdari scheme.

Forests—decrease, Rs. 1,30,036; this is accounted for partly by the absence during the year of the special expenditure incurred in the previous year on Khedda operations, and partly by the progress of timber operations having been retarded on account of the prevalence of plague and the scarcity of labour and the transport.

Law and Justice, Courts of law—decrease, Rs. 18,507; the chief causes of the decrease are the absence of any charge on account of editing old Mysore Law Reports, the appointment of new Sessions and District Judges in the last grade in place of those retired from the higher grades and the share of the land revenue charges being less than in the previous year.

Stationery and Press charges—increase, Rs. 10,680; the purchase of additional material and type accounts for the increase.

Army—increase, Rs. 12,737, the net result of a large increase on account of chenna rations under "Imperial Service Regiment" and a small decrease chiefly under "Transport Corps," due to the absence during the year of initial outlay on the purchase of ponies, etc.

Scientific and other Departments—decrease, Rs. 40,392, chiefly due to the retirement of the Director of Archæological Researches, smaller charges incurred under experimental farm and the absence during the year of Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions.

Miscellaneous—decrease, Rs. 1,14,439; the chief cause is the absence during the year of the special charges incurred in the previous year in connection with the Royal visit.

Public Instruction—increase, Rs. 30,556, due to the strengthening of the Inspecting staff, the increases of pay to masters and the additional grants-in-aid sanctioned to some of the aided schools.

Medical charges—increase, Rs. 65,683, due to the increased rate of pay drawn by the Senior Surgeon during the year for twelve months against nine months in the previous year, the cost of maintaining the Maternity Hospital which had been previously borne by the Bangalore Municipality and the special building grant of Rs. 25,000 made to the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Mysore.

* This is the correct figure. Rs. 2,64,96,866 shown in the last year's report was only approximate.

Railways—decrease, Rs. 70,590; this is due to the purchase of a smaller number of new engines during the year.

Cauvery Power Scheme—decrease, Rs. 50,502, due to smaller capital outlay during the year.

Public Works—decrease, Rs. 2,14,302, due to smaller grants for the year.

Pensions—increase, Rs. 82,138, due to the retirement of a number of officers.

Payment of interest—decrease, Rs. 39,104, due to the changes in the Savings Banks Rules.

Famine—increase, Rs. 1,95,000, due to the formation of a famine insurance fund.

Miscellaneous—decrease, Rs. 25,923, due to less expenditure on plague preventive measures.

Cash balance.

330. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 99,06,003; *viz.*, Rs. 34,99,018 in the public treasuries, Rs. 59,32,100 deposited in the Bank of Madras, and Rs. 4,44,185 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, and Rs. 30,700 in transit.

Invested surplus.

331. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year 1906-07 was Rs. 99,00,000.

Indebtedness.

332. The main items of indebtedness were:—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 Lakhs.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 47,000 that remained unpaid at the end of 1905-06, a sum of Rs. 6,500 claimed by the parties, was paid during the year.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The whole of the loan has now been drawn upon. The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted, at the close of March 1906, to Rs. 63,78,070, of which Rs. 63,78,000 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates and Rs. 70 were in cash. There was during the year a net increase of Rs. 2,37,160 to the fund. The amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1907 was Rs. 66,15,230, of which Rs. 66,15,200 represented the nominal value of the Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance was Rs. 95,34,190 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1906-07 and withdrawn during the year, were, respectively, Rs. 27,78,320, Rs. 1,322, Rs. 2,35,603 and Rs. 55,57,899. The net liability of the State has been materially reduced by the operation of the changes recently made in the Savings Banks Rules from Rs. 95,34,190 on the 1st July 1906, to Rs. 69,88,765 on the 30th June 1907.

Retrenchments.

333. Orders were passed on the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee referred to in last year's report in regard to Judicial, Registration and Excise Departments, resulting in a reduction of expenditure amounting to over a lakh of rupees per annum.

II. Excise (1906-07).

Administrative measures.

334. The chief administrative measures sanctioned during the year were:—

In accordance with the arrangements sanctioned in January 1906 and confirmed in Government Order No. 9243-54—S. R. 145-06-1, dated 15th June 1907, each of the 8 districts continued to form a separate Excise Division with a full-time officer in charge.

The office of Deputy Excise Commissioner, which was held by Mr. Davy during the year under report, was abolished on his retirement from 1st July 1907, in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

The Excise Law was slightly amended by Regulation V of 1906 so as to authorise Excise officers to admit persons arrested to bail.

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. manufactured and supplied arrack and other country spirits during the year; and the contract with this defunct firm, which commenced in July 1902, terminated on the 30th June 1907. The monopoly of manufacture and supply has since been taken up by a local firm for a period of three years ending with June 1910.

335. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 4,59,825 gls. and 32drs., which, with the balance of 19,225gls. 15drs. at the beginning of the year, gave a total stock of 4,79,050gls. 47 drs. Deducting wastage, etc, to the extent of 15,715 gls. 8 drs., the net stock was 4,63,335gls. and 39drs., out of which 4,45,416gls. and 24drs. as detailed hereunder were issued from the distillery, leaving a surplus of 17,919gls. 15drs. at the end of the year:— Manufacture and stock.

	Gallons		Gallons	
1. Molasses arrack	435,916	against	399,758	in 1905-06.
2. Jaggory arrack	2,606	„	820	„
3. Special liquors	4,988	„	5,730	„
4. Proof and rectified spirits	1,906	„	964	„
5. Methylated spirits	1,413	„	1,556	„

336. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was 65,700 gls. and 31 drs. of molasses arrack and 2,700 gls. of special liquors against 64,351 gls. 31 drs. of the former and 4,160 gls. of the latter in the previous year.

337. Of methylated spirits 1,413 gls. were manufactured and issued from the distillery against 1,556 gls. in the previous year. The major portion of this spirit was taken by the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, while a small quantity of 56 gls. was issued within the State free of duty.

338. The transport of arrack and other liquors from the distillery to the several bonded depots and thence to the licensees was carried on during the year by private agency under a contract. The bonded depots are at present under the control of the carrying contractors, but it has been decided to replace these depots by warehouses under the direct charge of Government officers on the lines suggested by the Indian Excise Committee. Transport of arrack.

339. The numbers of arrack bonded depots and retail arrack shops were 81 and 898 against 81 and 909, respectively, in the previous year. Number of bonded depots and arrack shops.

340. The quantity of arrack issued to the licensees of retail shops amounted to 372,947 gls. against 331,338 gls., showing an increase of 12·3 per cent. The increase was general in all the districts and particularly marked in Kolar, including the Gold Fields, where it was 23,166 gls. The more favourable agricultural prospects during the year, the mildness of plague especially among the labourers in the mining camps, the prevention of smuggling by the frontier patrol party and also the exclusive sale of jaggory arrack in two of the shops in the Fields in order to put a stop to the malpractices of licensees, accounted for the increase. Consumption.

341. The number of licenses in force for the sale of foreign liquor during the year was 66 against 60 in the previous year, the difference of 6 being accounted for by the addition of 3 occasional licenses, 1 hotel license, 1 refreshment room license, and 1 retail license during the year. Foreign liquor.

342. The total consumption in the foreign liquor shops increased from 45,638 gls. to 47,361 gls. There was a decrease of 354 gls. and 290 gls. under superior foreign liquors and local double-distilled spirits, respectively, while there was an increase of 2,367 gls. under foreign malt liquor.

343. The number of shops licensed for the vend of date toddy during the year was 2,731 against 2,840 in 1905-06. Country fermented liquors—

344. The number of date trees licensed for tapping to meet the consumption in the State was 4,53,691 against 4,75,373 in the previous year. Of the trees tapped during the year, 19,652 were in British territory as against 18,332 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped in Mysore by the licensees of shops in British territory decreased from 21,676 to 14,840. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped in the State during the year was 58 per cent against 53 per cent in the previous year. Date toddy.

345. The number of shops licensed for the sale of bagani toddy during the year was 927 against 946 in the previous year and the number of trees tapped was 19,101 against 19,747 in the previous year, exclusive of trees tapped free of tax by the malnad raiyats for *bonâ fide* domestic consumption under the concessions granted to them in 1898. The major portion of the trees tapped, *viz.*, 13,360, were in occupied lands. Bagani toddy.

Country malt liquor - beer.

346. Four taverns worked during the year under report as during last year, and there was no change in their location. A special license was also issued to the canteen held by the Military authorities in their Camp of Exercise in the Devanhalli and Dodballapur Taluks. Four thousand and four gallons of beer were sold in this canteen and, in spite of this extra issue, the consumption of beer during the year fell short by 5,371 gls. This decrease is attributable to the inferior quality of the beer locally produced and supplied for consumption.

Akkibhoja.

347. The number of licenses issued during the year for the vend of akkibhoja was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 70.

Intoxicating drugs—ganja.

348. During the year under report ganja was cultivated in selected plots of land in the taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote, Nanjangud and Mysore, over an area of 84 acres and 27 guntas against 104 acres and 15 guntas in the previous year. The cultivation was under the supervision of a special temporary staff appointed for the purpose, under the direction of the Deputy Excise Commissioner. The out-turn was far from satisfactory, being only 2,324 seers and 54 tolas or 27 seers and 36 tolas per acre.

349. The contract for the manufacture and supply of ganja to the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which commenced from 1st July 1902, terminated with the year under report, and attempts are being made to get ganja grown by the raiyats themselves, under departmental supervision instead of through middlemen.

350. As the quantity of ganja that remained in stock at the close of the year was found insufficient to meet the demand of the licensees during the current year, the stock had to be replenished by importing 200 maunds of ganja from Kannambadi, free of duty, with the permission of the Madras Government.

351. The number of retail shops was 246 against 251 in the previous year and the quantity of the drug consumed was 8,041½ seers against 7,938 seers in the previous year. In order to assimilate the rate of duty on ganja with that prevailing in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency, the rates of duty on ganja and majum were raised with effect from 1st July 1907 to Rs. 5-0-0 and Rs. 1-1-0, respectively, from Rs. 3-6-8 and Re. 0-11-8 per seer of 80 tolas.

Opium.

352. The opium required for consumption in the State was purchased from the Madras Government Store House at Tondiarpet at prices varying from Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 5-10-0 per pound of 38·8 tolas. The average price paid by the State on consignments received during the year was Rs. 7-0-5 per pound against Rs. 5-9-0 per pound at which the drug was being purchased direct from Malwa prior to 1903. Considering the almost permanent rise in the cost price of the article, and with a view to bring the vend prices of opium in Mysore as near as possible to those prevailing in the frontier tracts of the Madras Presidency, the issue price to licensed vendors has been raised with effect from 1st July 1907 from Rs. 31-4-0 to Rs. 37-8-0 per seer and the rate of retail vend from Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 45 per seer of 80 tolas.

The number of retail opium shops was 119 against 120 in the previous year and the quantity of the drug consumed was 1,477 seers against 1,479 seers in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of number of shops.

353. The total number of retail shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 5,061, which gives an average of 1 shop for every 3 villages, for every 6 square miles and for every 1,077 persons against 3, 6 and 1,048, respectively, in 1905-06.

Financial results.

354. The total demand under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and rent on Government trees, amounted to Rs. 42,76,045 for the year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,24,481 over the revenue of the previous year, as detailed below :—

Major head	Minor heads	1905-06	1906-07	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrack	Still-head duty	14,91,642	16,68,687	
	Shop rent	3,72,787	3,29,300	
	Total ...	18,64,429	19,97,987	+1,33,558

Major head	Minor heads	1905-06	1906-07	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country beer	Duty	2,141	2,006	
	License fees	12,535	12,197	
	Total ...	14,676	14,203	— 473
Akkibhoja	License fees	2,022	2,357	+ 335
Foreign liquor	Do	8,563	6,395	— 2,168
Toddy—				
Date	Shop rent	13,06,351	13,30,610	
	Tree tax	4,89,929	4,68,217	
Bagani	Shop rent	34,026	35,120	
	Tree tax	30,160	29,042	
Date and bagani	Tree rent	67,990	65,984	
	Total ...	19,28,456	19,28,973	+ 517
Ganja	Duty	23,689	24,100	
	License fees	29,778	28,425	
	Total ...	53,467	52,525	— 942
Opium	License fees	11,999	10,062	
	Gain on sale proceeds ...	24,719	24,814	
	Total ...	36,718	34,876	— 1,842
Miscellaneous		8,533	9,134	+ 601
Proportionate cost of the establishment paid by the Residency		3,191	3,191	
	Local cess	1,31,508	2,26,403	+ 94,895
	Grand Total ...	40,51,563	42,76,045	+ 2,24,481

355. Including the arrears of previous years amounting to Rs. 2,37,615, the total demand was Rs. 45,13,660, out of which Rs. 532 was remitted as irrecoverable and Rs. 42,32,734 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,80,394. The collection was 93·8 per cent of the total demand.

Incidence of taxation.

356. The incidence of taxation per head of population to the gross revenue was Re. 0-12-1 against Re. 0-12-0 in the previous year. The incidence under several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-2, Re. 0-5-11, Re. 0-0-2, and Re. 0-0-1 against Re. 0-5-9, Re. 0-5-9, Re. 0-0-2 and Re. 0-0-1, respectively, in the previous year.

Expenditure.

357. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,19,674 or Rs. 5,899 less than in the previous year or 7·5 per cent against 8 per cent of the total revenue.

Surplus.

358. The surplus revenue during the year was Rs. 36,80,934.

Protective and preventive measures.

359. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 336 against Rs. 570 in the previous year.

Compensation and fines.

360. The amount of compensation collected in respect of compounded offences aggregated Rs. 2,032 against Rs. 2,659 in 1905-06.

Offences against Excise laws and rules.

361. The number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 1,574 involving 1,977 persons. Inclusive of 694 old cases concerning 920 persons that remained at the beginning of the year, the Department had to deal with 2,268 cases involving 2,897 persons. Of these, 1,690 cases involving 2,092 persons were disposed of as detailed below :—

Warned	679	cases involving	791 persons.
Fined or compounded by departmental officers	512	,, ,,	525
By the Magistracy	499	,, ,,	776

362. The percentage of disposal during the year rose from 65 to 76. At the end of the year, 501 cases were pending before the departmental officers and 77 before Magistrates against 561 and 133, respectively, at the end of the previous year.

363. There was a decrease of 94 cases under offences relating to liquor, while there was an increase of 31 and 5 cases, respectively, relating to drugs and breach of license conditions.

There were no offences during the year under the Opium Act.

III. Stamps (1906-07).

Stock.

364. The value of the stock of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the beginning of the year 1906-07 was Rs. 23,96,667; and stamps of the value of Rs. 9,98,840 were received from the Stamp Manufactory during the year under report, raising the total value of stock in the year to Rs. 33,95,507. Stamps valued at Rs. 8,80,654, inclusive of the supply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the extent of Rs. 58,715, were issued during the year for sale in the District Treasuries and the State Huzur Treasury. The closing balance of the stock of all kinds of stamps at the end of the year was Rs. 25,14,853.

Stamp revenue.

365. The stamp revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 7,58,283 or Rs. 30,135 less than that of 1905-06. The receipts under non-judicial stamps increased by Rs. 4,405, while those under judicial stamps decreased by Rs. 31,288. The fall in revenue under the latter head was general, only the Kolar District showing an increase of Rs. 6,517. The heaviest fall was Rs. 12,425 in the Mysore District and the lowest Rs. 156 in Bangalore. There was also a slight falling-off under stamp duty, penalties, three-pie paper and other miscellaneous items.

Supervision.

366. For better supervision over the stamp revenue, which has been showing a steady decline, and a stricter enforcement of the stamp laws than heretofore, a Commissioner of Stamps, and under him Inspectors of Stamps, were appointed in the year under report.

IV. State Life Insurance (1906-07).

Proposals.

367. The number of proposals dealt with during the year was 1,296 as against 1,333 in the previous year. Of these, 1,038 were accepted, 416 being for first insurance and 622 for further insurance ; 124 were rejected, 74 temporarily on medical grounds, and 50 finally on medical and other grounds ; and 134 were pending disposal.

Policies issued.

368. Of the 1,038 policies issued, 2 were cancelled, 1 on account of the death of the proposer and 1 on account of the proposer's resignation, before taking delivery of the policy. The remaining 1,036 policies assure a bonus of Rs. 4,75,552 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,723.

Claims during the year.

369. During the year, 27 policies held by 21 of the insured and assuring a bonus of Rs. 28,629, matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years ; 13 persons holding 19 policies with a total bonus of Rs. 10,254 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,232, and 59 persons holding 82 policies with an assured bonus of Rs. 14,096, died. Of these last, 14 died of plague, 10 of cholera, 9 of fever, 8 from lung complaints, 1 of heart disease, 2 of liver complaint, 3 of dropsy, 3 of diabetes, 1 of piles and 8 of other diseases.

Income and expenditure.

370. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1906 was Rs. 12,83,729. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 2,46,742, of which Rs. 2,04,649 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 42,093 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 69,829, *viz.*, Rs. 3,960 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 65,869 in payment of bonuses, &c. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 14,60,642. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income, were 28·31 and 1·60 against 37·6 and 1·67, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of the net balance, after deducting unpaid claims, to the total liability rose from 25·67 in 1905-06 to 27·00 in 1906-07.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

371. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report, was 10,523: 5,785

of first and 4,738 of further insurance, and the total amount assured by them was Rs. 58,32,031. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 9,395, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 51,07,192, the monthly premium payable thereon being Rs. 17,979. Of the remaining 1,128 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1906-07, 727 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,31,208 ceased by reason of the death of the insured; 100 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,09,306, by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 83 assuring a bonus of Rs. 49,291, by cancellation; 206 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,30,417, by surrender; and 12 assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,616, by forfeiture. Of these 1,128 policies, 856 involving a net bonus of Rs. 5,93,640 were completely discharged, and claims involving 272 policies with a bonus of Rs. 1,31,198 were pending payment.

372. The claims of all insured persons who attained the age of 55 have been fully discharged. Of the sum of Rs. 4,31,208 due on claims arising from death, a sum of Rs. 3,68,036 was paid and Rs. 63,172 was pending payment.

V. Government Savings Banks (1906-07).

373. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1906 was 15,615. During the year under report, 2,604 new accounts were opened, 117 dead accounts revived, and 2,994 accounts closed or treated as dead. Thus there remained at the close of the year, 15,342 current accounts, or 273 less than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 532 with a balance of Rs. 2,53,812 were held by Government officers in their public capacity, 799 with a balance of Rs. 1,69,321 were for security deposits, 1,179 with Rs. 8,15,187 were on behalf of minors and the remaining 12,832 accounts for Rs. 57,50,445 were held by depositors in their own names. The number of dead accounts was 8,670 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 27,148. Number of accounts.

374. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 37, 7, 4, 3, 1 and 48, respectively, as against 40, 6, 5, 3, 1 and 45 in the previous year. Classification of depositors.

375. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 95,34,190. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 27,78,320 against Rs. 39,90,422 in the year previous; the balances of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,322; and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,35,603. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 55,57,899 against Rs. 36,57,849 in the preceding year, this increase being due to an important change in the Savings Bank Rules referred to in the next para; and the amount transferred to dead account was Rs. 2,771. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 69,88,765. The amount of withdrawals was in excess of deposits by Rs. 27,79,579, whilst the deposits were in excess of withdrawals by Rs. 3,32,573 in 1905-06 and Rs. 7,77,037 in 1904-05. Deposits.

376. The receipt of deposits into Government Savings Banks without any annual or aggregate limit as to amount, having led to a steady increase in the deposits with Government, and the acceptance by Government of heavy liabilities at call having been considered to be attended with serious risk from a financial point of view, Government decided by an order issued on the 15th August 1906, that from the 1st October 1906 the total amount that may be deposited by a depositor in any one official year from 1st July to 30th June inclusive must not exceed Rs. 2,000, and that the total amount which a depositor may have at his credit at any time, exclusive of interest, must not exceed Rs. 5,000. Revision of Savings Banks Rules

377. The heavy withdrawals during the year under report, and the large decrease in the number of accounts having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 are due to the operation of these rules.

378. The number of accounts having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 was 266 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 17,09,655 against 417 with a balance of Rs. 48,91,819 in the previous year. The average balance of these accounts fell from Rs. 11,731 in 1905-06 to Rs. 6,427 in the year under report. Taking all the accounts together, the average balance at the credit of each account rose from Rs. 404 in 1905-06 to Rs. 455 in the year under report. Excluding the accounts having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000, the average balance at the credit of each of the other Balances and average balances.

accounts was Rs. 350 against Rs. 285, showing an increase in the amount of the smaller deposits.

Private accounts.

379. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 14,011 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 65,65,632, which gives an average balance of Rs. 468 against Rs. 786 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

380. A deposit of about 66 lakhs held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1907, gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-4 per head of population against Rs. 1-5-11 on the 30th June 1906. The variations in average saving per head of population according to districts are shown below :—

District.	1905-06.			1906-07.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	3	11	6	2	14	11
Kolar	0	14	11	0	12	5
Tumkur	0	13	3	1	9	7
Mysore	1	9	2	1	0	2
Hassan	1	10	6	0	15	0
Kadur	1	7	3	1	1	10
Shimoga	2	8	3	1	12	9
Chitaldrug	1	0	2	0	11	5

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1906.)

381. The total number of births registered during the year was 95,321 against 89,903 in 1905, the birth rate being 17·49 per mille of population against 16·50 in 1905, and against 15·84, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 48,438 or 50·8 per cent were boys and 46,883 or 49·2 per cent girls. Births.

382. The total number of deaths registered in 1906 was 98,955 against 86,030 and represented a ratio of 18·16 per mille of population against 15·79 in the previous year, and against 20·57, the average for the preceding five years. The number of deaths among men was 51,468 and among women 47,487. The ratio of registered deaths per 1,000 of the population was 18·70 among men and 17·60 among women. The largest number of deaths was in December and the smallest in February. Judged according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, with a ratio of 76·42 deaths among boys and of 65·71 deaths among girls for every 1,000 boys and girls living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 years and upwards, of which the ratio for every 1,000 living persons of that age was 53·59 for men and 44·69 for women. Deaths.

383. The several causes of death registered in the State during the year were as below:—

	1905.	1906.
Cholera	644	7,223
Small-pox	5,639	8,931
Fevers	40,340	39,882
Bowel-complaints	5,076	5,734
Injuries	1,365	1,458
Plague	3,959	2,960
Other causes	29,007	32,767

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1906.)

384. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year under review was Rs. 4,30,554, besides the sum of Rs. 3,37,212 spent in the Mysore City by the Trust Board during the official year 1905-06. Of the aggregate outlay, the amount spent by the Public Works Department was Rs. 3,40,031 and by the municipalities Rs. 90,523. The bulk of the expenditure by the Public Works Department was on works connected with the supply of water to the Kolar Gold Fields, to the towns of Kadur, Hassan and Arsikere; and on account of extension of pipe lines and construction of new fountains in the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions of the Bangalore City and in the Chintamani town. Works connected with the drainage of the Shimoga and Chikmagalur towns and of the city and extensions of Bangalore as well as certain works of miscellaneous public improvement, such as the formation of roads, restoration of tanks, construction of bathing ghats, were also carried out. The works executed by municipalities were mostly construction and repairs of drains, roads and tunnels; the sinking and repairing of wells; filling up ditches; removing silt and rank vegetation; dismantling fort walls and acquisition of lands for relieving congestion in over-crowded areas. The major portion of the expenditure on sanitary works was incurred by municipalities in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. Sanitary works outlay

Rural sanitation.

385. There was some improvement in village sanitation. Manure pits were removed from the vicinity of houses in 2,608 villages, stagnant pools were filled up in 767 villages, and notice boards were put up near wells, tanks etc., in 819 villages warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 464 villages.

Inspection.

386. Inspection work was done during the year by the Sanitary Commissioner, his Personal Assistant and by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1906.)

Staff.

387. During the year under review there were 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 98 Taluk vaccinators and 9 Municipal vaccinators against 9, 96 and 8, respectively, in 1905.

Operations.

388. The total number of operations performed during the year was 99,692 against 86,384 in the previous year, showing an increase of 13,308. The largest number of operations was in the Kolar District, being 25,092 against 13,372; and the smallest number in the Kadur District, 5,997 against 5,759.

389. Of the total number of operations during the year, the Taluk vaccinators performed 93·2 per cent, the Municipal vaccinators 3·6 per cent and Medical subordinates 3·2 per cent.

390. Cases of primary and secondary vaccination numbered 86,505 against 81,600 and of re-vaccination 13,187 against 4,784. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination were 81,572 or 96·61 per cent against 77,049 or 94·42 per cent; and successful cases of re-vaccination, 8,440 or 64·41 per cent against 2,424 or 50·67 per cent in 1905. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 16·52 against 14·58 in 1905, the highest proportion of successful cases being 29·61 in the Kolar District, and the lowest 11·21 in the Mysore District.

Inspections.

391. The number of persons examined by the 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in the State was 108,686 against 103,121 in the previous year. Of this number 37,441 or 34·45 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 36,059 or 33·18 per cent small-pox marks, while 35,186 or 32·37 per cent were unprotected. The Medical subordinates examined 12,841 persons against 15,595 in the previous year, and of this number 5,589 or 43·52 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 5,187 or 40·39 per cent small-pox marks, and 2,065 or 16·08 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

392. The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 8,931 against 5,639 in 1905, the ratio of deaths per mille of population being 1·64 against 1·03 in the previous year, the highest, *viz.*, 3·58, in the Hassan District, and lowest, *viz.*, ·91 in the Kolar District. The proportion of deaths from small-pox to 1,000 deaths from all causes was 90·25 against 65·45 in 1905.

Expenditure.

393. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 22,093 against Rs. 20,504 in 1905. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-4-0·21 against Re. 0-4-0·36 in 1905; the highest, Re. 0-5-11·32, being in the Shimoga District, and the lowest, Re. 0-2-2·89, in the Kolar District. The average cost of each successful case in the municipalities was Re. 0-5-1·66 against Re. 0-4-5·09 in 1905.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1906.)

Inoculation of calves.

394. During the year under review, 607 calves were purchased for Rs. 3,319, against 505 calves for Rs. 2,923 in the previous year. Of the calves purchased, 582 were inoculated; 20 for cultivation of stock and 562 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine against 55 and 390, respectively, in the previous year.

Manufacture of vaccine.

395. Of the 562 calves vaccinated for paste, 21 failed, 109 were rejected by reason of the unhealthy condition of vesicles and 7 died, against 11, 99 and 1, respectively, in 1905. The remaining 425 calves gave paste enough for 183,647 cases or for 432·10 cases on the average from each calf against 155,828 cases or for 558·5 on the average from each calf in the previous year.

Issue of vaccine.

396. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity sufficient for 125,015 vaccinations was distributed to the Vaccinators and Medical subordinates in the State, the quantity issued to applicants outside the State being sufficient for 41,193 vaccinations.

Training of students.

397. Twenty-two persons were trained in the Institute for employment in the State, 21 as Vaccinators and one for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

Receipts and expenditure.

398. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 3,486 against Rs. 3,212 in 1905, the total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, being Rs. 8,963 against Rs. 8,265.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1906.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

399. Revised forms were prescribed by the Government of India for dispensary statistics, and these were adopted by the Durbar with certain changes to suit local requirements. According to the revised classification of hospitals and dispensaries, there were at the end of the year 1906, 147 hospitals and dispensaries including the two new hospitals and dispensaries, the Wesleyan Mission Hospital for women and children and the dispensary at the Weavers' Lines, opened during the year in the Mysore City. Of these, 15 were State public, 8 State non-public, 116 Local Fund, 3 private aided, one private non-aided and 4 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

400. Of the 15 State public hospitals and dispensaries, 6 were special hospitals, 3 first class and 6 second class hospitals. Of the 3 first class hospitals, the largest is the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore with 88 beds for men and 44 for women. Next to it is the General Hospital at Mysore with 53 beds for men and 31 for women. The third is the Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Shimoga with 20 beds for men and 12 for women. Of the 6 second class hospitals and dispensaries, 5 were at the head-quarters of districts other than Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga and the sixth was the Kolar Gold Fields Civil Hospital. All these second class hospitals had beds numbering between 10 and 28.

401. The number of beds in the 116 hospitals and dispensaries maintained from Local and Municipal Funds was 137 for men and 149 for women, while in the 3 grant-in-aid (private-aided) Mission institutions, the beds numbered 48 for men and 80 for women. The total number of beds in the State public institutions except the 6 special hospitals which are separately dealt with, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries was 762, 406 for men and 356 for women.

Number of patients treated.

402. Excluding 6 special hospitals, 8 State non-public, 1 private non-aided and 4 Railway dispensaries, the number of in-patients treated in the remaining 128 hospitals and dispensaries was 10,400 against 10,649 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 249; and that of out-patients 1,180,356 against 1,219,942, showing a decrease of

39,586. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated :—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,862	231·58	549,292	3,437·99	5,55,154	3,669·57
Women ...	3,366	119·92	247,438	1,568·23	2,50,804	1,688·15
Children ...	1,172	43·72	383,626	2,276·28	3,84,798	2,320·00
Total ...	10,400	395·22	1,180,356	7,282·50	1,190,756	7,677·72

Nationality of patients.

403. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows :—

	1905	1906
Europeans and Eurasians	16,588	14,785
Hindus	818,711	798,676
Mahomedans	274,183	273,495
Other classes	121,109	103,800

Chief diseases treated.

404. The chief diseases treated were :—

	1905	1906
1. Fevers	219,017	243,981
2. Eye-diseases	141,877	110,465
3. Skin-diseases	219,086	108,812
4. Dysentery, Diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	157,989	180,042
5. Injuries	84,889	80,037
6. Respiratory affections	53,451	71,667
7. Worms	49,360	47,452
8 Rheumatic affections	46,463	44,840

The number of in-patients and out-patients treated for small-pox was 372 and for cholera 2,197.

Surgical operations.

405. Surgical operations performed during the year numbered 23,807 against 22,292; of these, 23,548 were principal and 259 secondary. The major operations numbered 1,520 and minor 22,287. Of the 23,609 persons operated on (including 81 persons who remained under treatment at the end of the previous year), 22,433 were cured ; 946 were relieved, 75 were discharged otherwise, 95 died and 60 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Disposal of in-patients.

406. Of the 10,400 in-patients treated during the year 5,983 or 57·5 per cent were cured ; 2,131 or 20·5 per cent were relieved ; 805 or 7·74 per cent were otherwise discharged ; 689 or 6·62 per cent died and 792 remained in hospitals at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

407. The total expenditure incurred in the State-public institutions, except the 6 special hospitals referred to, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries, was Rs. 4,23,261 against Rs. 4,26,854. Of this, 80·69 per cent was paid from State Funds, 17·47 from Municipal and Local Funds, and the balance from subscriptions, etc. The percentage of outlay on establishment, medicines and diet was 81·16 per cent against 76·73 in 1905.

Midwives.

408. The number of midwives at work during the year was 95 against 96 in 1905. They attended 5,916 cases against 5,373, the average number of cases for each midwife being 62 against 56 in 1905. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases treated by them was ·63 against ·87.

Private and Railway dispensaries.

409. The number of patients treated in the 8 State-non-public institutions and 4 Railway dispensaries was 1,165 in-door and 62,126 out-door or in all 63,291, of whom 43,620 were men and 19,671 women. The total number of beds in all these 12 institutions was 65 for men and 14 for women, and the total number of operations performed in them was 1,087, the largest number of cases treated, *viz.*, 16,339, being of malarial fevers.

410. Besides the above, there were also 15 Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani Dispensaries supported by District and Municipal Boards. The Indigenous Hospital at Mysore, which was maintained from Local Funds General and Municipal Funds, was very popular and did good work. Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani Dispensaries.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1906.)

(1) The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

411. The number of lunatics in the Asylum at the beginning of the year was 219 (158 men and 61 women) and 60 lunatics were admitted during the year, making in all 279 patients (198 men and 81 women). Of this number, 48 were discharged and 22 died, leaving 209 (146 men and 63 women) in the Asylum at the end of the year. The daily average strength of patients in the Asylum was 225·19 (159·79 men and 65·4 women). Admissions and discharges.

412. Of the 60 lunatics admitted, 40 were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans and 9 Christians; among these, 7 were under 20 years of age 30 between 20 and 40 years and 23 between 40 and 60 years. The largest number of admissions was 31 from the Bangalore District. Age and nationality of lunatics admitted during the year.

413. Among the new admissions, the cause of insanity was ascertainable only in the case of 26. Of the 209 cases remaining at the close of the year, the cause of insanity was ascertained in 74 cases: 20 were due to ganja-smoking, 6 to spirit-drinking, 30 to epilepsy, 4 to masturbation, 1 was to childbirth, 1 to plague, and 5 were due to causes, such as loss of property, family bereavements, and mental troubles; in 7 cases, the disease was congenital and hereditary. Causes of insanity.

414. Of the total number of lunatics in the Asylum during the year, 37 (33 men and 4 women) were criminal lunatics, of whom 3 were discharged and 3 male lunatics died, leaving 31 (27 men and 4 women) at the close of the year. Of these 37 criminal lunatics, 28 were under-trial prisoners, 2 were convicts sentenced to transportation for life, 1 was a convict imprisoned for life and 6 were insane at the time of the commission of crime and had been acquitted on that ground. The daily average strength of the criminal lunatics was 28·85 against 33·23 in 1905. Criminal lunatics

415. Of the total number of lunatics in the Asylum at the beginning of the year, 48 (26 men and 22 women) belonged to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; 22 were admitted during the year, making a total of 70 patients (41 men and 29 women). Of these, 21 were discharged, 3 died, and 46 (26 men and 20 women) remained in the Asylum at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station.

416. The total number of patients treated in the Asylum hospital for diseases other than insanity was 94 against 72 in the previous year, the daily average number of the sick treated being 5·47 against 2·86 in 1905. Health of lunatics.

417. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative work such as gardening, weaving and tape-making was 35·76 against 38·93 in 1905. The value of the goods manufactured and of the garden produce amounted to Rs. 1,317. Employment of lunatics.

418. The total cost of the Asylum during the year 1906 was Rs. 22,551 against Rs. 20,929 in 1905. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 4,697; on diet, clothing and bazaar medicines, Rs. 15,834; and on contingencies, Rs. 2,020. The monthly average cost per head was Rs. 15-0-2 for Europeans and Rs. 10-2-3 for Indians against Rs. 14-9-10 and Rs. 9-7-5, respectively, in 1905. The cost of the maintenance and custody of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, borne by the British Government, was Rs. 6,552. Cost.

419. The accommodation remained the same as in the previous year. Accommodation.

(2) The Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

420. At the beginning of the year 1906, there were 17 (12 men and 5 women) lepers in the Asylum and 47 were admitted during the year, making a total of 64 (54 men and 10 women), of whom 5 (4 men and 1 woman) were lepers from the Civil and Military Station. Thirty-six were discharged and 7 died, leaving 21 (15 men and 6 women) at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 21·98 against 15·27 in 1905. Strength of the Asylum.

Cost.

421. The total cost of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 2,597 against Rs. 1,836 in 1905, the amount contributed by the Civil and Military Station being Rs. 342. The monthly average cost per head in the case of Indians was Rs. 8-11-4 against Rs. 11-8-2, and in the case of Eurasians Rs. 12-13-3 against Rs. 12-10-9 in the previous year.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

422. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year 1906 was 485 against 379 in 1905. Of these, 332 were labour cases and the remaining were cases of diseases peculiar to women. The daily average number of in-patients was 11·43 against 8·52. Of the 485 in-patients treated, 450 were cured, 20 were relieved, 2 were discharged otherwise and 13 died.

Out-patients.

423. The number of out-patients treated was 11,921 against 10,600 in 1905, showing an increase of 1,321, the daily average being 91·17 against 104·29.

Nationality of patients.

424. The numbers of in and out-patients treated, according to nationality, were as follows:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	69	928	997
Mahomedans	32	1,456	1,488
Hindus	152	6,236	6,388
Other classes	232	3,301	3,533
Total ..	485	11,921	12,406

Surgical operations.

425. Six hundred and twenty-nine surgical operations were performed during the year on 629 persons against 272 in 1905. Of these, 628 were discharged and 1 died.

Cost.

426. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 11,323 against Rs. 9,980, showing an increase of Rs. 1,343.

Training of midwifery scholars.

427. Five pupils passed the Midwifery Examination during the year.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL AT MYSORE.

In-patients.

428. The number of in-patients treated during the year 1906 was 819 against 899 in 1905, the daily average number being 17·98 against 19·50. Of the in-patients, 794 were cured, 3 were relieved, 3 were discharged otherwise and 19 died. The percentage of deaths to the total number treated was 2·32 against 2·00 in 1905.

Out-patients.

429. The number of out-patients treated was 12,845 against 13,118 in 1905, showing a decrease of 273, on account of the recrudescence of plague in an epidemic form in the Mysore City during the latter half of the year 1906. The daily average number of the sick was 107·75 against 103·37.

Nationality of patients.

430. The numbers of in-patients and out-patients treated, according to nationality, were as follows:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	21	132	153
Mahomedans	139	2,135	2,274
Hindus	435	10,024	10,459
Other classes	224	554	778
Total ...	819	12,845	13,664

Surgical operations.

431. The number of patients subjected to surgical operations during the year was 472 against 632 in the previous year. Of this number, 456 were cured, 7 died and 9 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

432. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,536 against Rs. 7,731 in 1905, showing an increase of Rs. 1,805.

Training of midwifery scholars.

433. Eleven pupil midwives were under training during the year, of whom 4 passed the Midwifery Examination, 1 failed and 6 were still under tuition.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Cases treated.

434. The Isolation Hospital is intended for the accommodation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious or communicable diseases. The total number of

patients treated was 541, of whom 171 were treated for plague, 16 for small-pox, 4 for cholera and 350 for other diseases. Of the 171 plague patients, 73 were cured, 92 died and 6 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

435. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,847 against Rs. 10,385 in 1905. Cost.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

436. The number of in-patients treated during the year 1906 was 648 against 621 in 1905; of these, 455 were cured, 115 were relieved, 35 were discharged otherwise; in 22 cases treatment was unsuccessful and 21 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The number of out-patients treated was 7,290 against 8,130 in the previous year. Patients.

437. Of the total number of in and out-patients, 3,723 were men, 2,092 women and 2,123 children. According to nationality, 381 were Europeans and Eurasians, 5,612 Hindus, 1,076 Mahomedans and 869 of other classes. The daily average number of the patients treated during the year was 49·96 men, 33·98 women and 33·77 children: total 117·71 against 135·96 in 1905. Sex and nationality of patients treated.

438. Among the out-patients, 3,595 or 49·3 per cent of the total number were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva; other diseases treated were those of the cornea, lens, lids and errors in refractory and muscular arrangements of the eye. Among the in-patients, the diseases treated were chiefly of the lens, cornea, iris, conjunctiva, lids and globe. Diseases treated.

439. There were on the whole 945 operations, of which 22 were unsuccessful. Surgical operations.

440. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,178 against Rs. 10,745 in 1905. Cost.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore,

(Calendar year 1906.)

441. Toxicological examination was made of 236 articles connected with 93 cases. Out of 48 cases of suspected poisoning of human beings, poison was found in 29 cases, *viz.*, arsenic in 24, and sulphide of mercury, sulphuric acid, carbonate of lead, carbolic acid and ferric oxide in 1 each. There were 9 cases of abortion, in 6 of which oleandrin was found, and in 1 arsenic. Out of 7 cases of suspected cattle-poisoning, arsenic was detected in 1 and mercuric perchloride in 2. Of 19 cases that related to blood and seminal stains, blood was found in 13 and spermatoza in 1. Ten miscellaneous cases connected with samples of ragi were examined, and 5 of the samples were declared unfit for human consumption. Toxicological analysis.

442. The number of articles received for chemical analysis was 121, of which 72 were samples of water, 30 of urine, 3 of spirits, etc., and 10 of ganja. The remaining 6 were miscellaneous articles. Chemical analysis.

443. Bacteriological examination was made of 1,163 articles. Of these, 655 were samples of water, of which 181 were tested quantitatively for the number of bacteria per cubic centimetre. The cholera microbe was looked for in 332 samples and detected in 72. The enteric bacillus was looked for in 142 samples but found in none. There were 232 samples of blood for examination. Agglutination of enteric bacilli was found in 58 out of 109 samples and the malarial parasite in 33 out of 112. Anthrax and plague bacilli were looked for in 11 samples of blood but were found in none. Cholera microbes were found in 10 out of 81 samples, amœba coli and ova of anchylostoma were detected in 1 sample each of the excreta examined for them. Fifty samples of sputa were examined in addition to the above, and the tubercle bacilli were found in 21 and pneumococci in 4. A number of dead animals (104 rats and mice and 1 squirrel) were examined for plague bacilli, which were found in 6 rats only. In the case of 3 dogs examined for rabies, only 1 was declared to have had rabies. Bacteriological analysis.

VIII. Plague Administration (1906-07).

Expenditure on Plague preventive measures.

444. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 81,356 as against Rs. 1,04,965 in the previous year.

Administrative measures.

445. As in previous years, the Deputy Commissioners were in charge of the plague operations in the several districts aided by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, where the Presidents of the Municipal Councils directed the plague operations with the aid of the Medical and Health Officers.

Preventive measures.

446. The establishments entertained in connection with the frontier protective scheme and the inspection and observation systems in the Mysore City and the Bowringpet Railway Station were kept up during the year. Duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors were appointed for the taluks of Sira, Maddagiri and Pavagada in place of Plague Supervisors, and attempts are being made to replace the present unqualified Plague Supervisors in the other taluks bordering on the British Districts by duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

447. A systematic and organised campaign against rats was set on foot in the Bangalore City and the total number of rats destroyed during the year was 36,763. The cost of the scheme amounted to Rs. 2,297, of which Rs. 1,409 was for establishment, Rs. 227 for baits and the balance for rewards. The total number of rats destroyed in the Mysore City was 21,864, the cost incurred therefor being Rs. 981. The cost per rat killed was nearly one anna in the Bangalore City and 8·5 pies in the Mysore City. As usual, every facility was afforded to secure prompt evacuation of infected villages. Disinfection by desiccation was adopted in rural parts in preference to chemical disinfection, except in places within 10 miles of British frontier where both the methods, *viz.*, disinfection by chemicals and desiccation, were continued.

Plague attacks and deaths.

448. The numbers of plague attacks and deaths during the year were 5,983 and 4,287 as against 3,033 and 2,138, respectively, in the previous year. The largest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 859 and 595 in October 1906, and the lowest 151 and 100 in July 1906. The district that was most affected was Bangalore with 1,771 cases and 1,165 deaths and the least affected district was Chitaldrug with 3 cases and 3 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 71·65. The number of deaths in the several districts and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :—

	Number of deaths.
Bangalore City	478
Mysore City	607
Bangalore District	1,165
Mysore do	209
Kolar District (including the Gold Fields)..	102
Shimoga District...	47
Kadur District	1,040
Tumkur District...	112
Chitaldrug District	3
Hassan District	524

449. The number of deaths among men was 2,328 and among women 1,959. There were 688 deaths among persons under 10 years of age, 1,028 between 10 and 20, 1,452 between 20 and 40, 813 between 40 and 60, and 306 above the age of 60.

Plague hospitals.

450. The number of admissions to the plague hospitals was 229 in the Bangalore City, 133 in the Mysore City and 45 in the Kolar Gold Fields, the percentage of recoveries to admissions being 37·12, 31·57 and 28·88 respectively.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1906-07).

451. The principal measures adopted during the year in connection with "Education" were the following:— Administrative measures.

(1) A revised Inspection Code was brought into force for the guidance of Inspecting Officers of Schools.

(2) Orders were passed for organizing a scheme of manual training and kindergarten instruction, based on the systems obtaining in Europe and America, for introduction into the Schools of the State; and the services of an English expert in Kindergarten Instruction and of an American expert in Manual Training were obtained for the purpose.

(3) The Text-Book Committee was reorganized and the term of membership was limited to five years.

(4) To provide greater facilities for the education of depressed castes, eight scholarships of Rs. 2 each were sanctioned, specially for the benefit of Lambani and Begari pupils reading in the 2nd and 3rd classes of Vernacular Schools.

(5) The rates of charge allowances payable to officers placed in temporary charge of Colleges and High Schools, were definitely fixed.

(6) Some of the professors and teachers of the Colleges and Schools in the State were deputed to attend the lectures organized by the University of Madras on modern methods of teaching Mathematics.

(7) Educational conferences, general and departmental, were ordered to be held at least once in three years.

(8) The idea of getting books of value, scientific and literary, translated into Kanarese by persons selected by Government was given up in favour of leaving the work to be done by private enterprise, Government confining themselves to encouraging such attempts.

(9) The Superintendents of some of the Industrial Schools were deputed to visit the Industrial Exhibition held at Calcutta in December 1906.

(10) The special class intended for the training of Shekdars in the Mysore Engineering School was abolished, and a special Engineering Class was opened for them in Bangalore.

(11) Ten technical scholarships were sanctioned for the benefit of Mysore students desirous of studying in the Industrial and Technical Institutes of Madras and Bombay.

(12) The Sericultural Inspectors, with the exception of one at Kolar, were reverted to their legitimate duties in the Education Department; and they were required to impart instruction out of school hours to the silk worm rearers in the locality, a remuneration of Rs. 10 being given to them for this extra work.

(13) A grant of Rs. 3,000 a year was sanctioned in aid of the Tata Silk Farm at Bangalore, where it is intended to train young men actually engaged in the silk industry.

(14) After the abolition of the post of Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, the officer in charge of the department was placed for purposes of administrative control under the Inspector-General of Education.

452. The number of public schools in the State rose from 2,271 to 2,279 during the year; but the number of pupils in these institutions fell from 1,00,655 to 98,209. The average monthly number on the rolls was 96,849 against 95,268. Number of schools and scholars.

The average daily attendance was 72,382 or 74·74 per cent against 72,972 or 76·59 per cent during the past year. The number of private institutions fell from 1,822 to 1,645 and their attendance from 22,402 to 19,742. The total number of private and public institutions fell from 4,093 to 3,924 and their attendance from 1,23,057 to 1,17,951.

Effect of epidemic diseases on schools.

453. The decrease in strength in both public and private schools, more particularly the latter, was due chiefly to the outbreak of plague and cholera in various parts of the State. The number of schools closed, for shorter or longer periods, was only 44 against 51 in 1905-06, but the attendance in Primary Schools suffered heavily.

Percentages of scholars to population of school-going age

454. The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age fell from 25·04 to 23·90; that of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age from 4·86 to 4·76; and that of boys and girls to the total population of school-going age from 15·05 to 14·43. Chitaldrug shows the highest percentage of male pupils to male population of school-going age; next come Tumkur and Bangalore; Hassan and Kadur come last. In the percentage of female pupils to female population of school-going age, Bangalore takes the first rank; next in order comes Tumkur; the lowest percentages being shown by Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug.

Proportion of scholars to population.

455. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 46 against 1 in 44 in 1905-06. The highest proportions were 1 in 37 for Bangalore, 1 in 38 for Tumkur and 1 in 39 for Chitaldrug. The lowest proportions were shown by Hassan (1 in 56) and Kadur (1 in 62).

456. The following table gives the number of colleges and schools for boys and girls, and their strength for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 :—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils		Number of institutions for female pupils		Number of pupils			
					Male		Female	
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07
Colleges ...	6	6	1	1	562	579	4	2
High Schools ...	14	14	1	2	3,555	3,462	28	105
Middle Schools ...	232	233	41	47	23,812	23,890	4,742	5,135
Primary Schools ...	1,704	1,707	206	201	51,291	49,454	14,093	13,264
Normal Schools ...	3	3	1	1	198	176	12	4
Industrial Schools ...	16	16	1	1	722	705	135	138
Sanskrit Schools ...	40	42	...	...	1,329	1,160	2	5
Commercial Schools ...	2	2	...	...	68	52	4	3
Engineering School ...	1	1	...	...	63	35	...	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind.	2	2	...	...	35	40	...	...
Total ...	2,020	2,026	251	253	81,635	79,553	19,020	18,656
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes.	1,822	1,645	...	...	21,757	19,137	645	605

Nationality of scholars.

457. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 488 were Europeans or Eurasians, 2,396 were Native Christians, 17 Parsis, 15,359 Muhammadans, 97,143 were Hindus, and 2,548 belonged to other communities. Of the 19 261 female pupils in all the schools, 284 were Europeans or Eurasians, 1,023 were Native Christians, 3,399 were Muhammadans, 8 were Parsis, 5,835 were Brahmins, 184 were Kshatriyas, 782 were Vaishyas, 1,923 were Lingayets, 4,996 belonged to other high caste Hindu communities, 204 were Jains, and 623 belonged to other communities. The percentage of pupils of both sexes of a community to the population of that community was 1·92 in the case of Hindus, 5·73 in the case of Muhammadans, 8·35 in the case of Native Christians, 11·50 in the case of Europeans, and 2·55 in the case of others. The percentages for girls only were ·55

in the case of Hindus, 2·66 in the case of Muhammadans, 7·81 in the case of Native Christians, 16·04 in the case of Europeans, and 1·73 in the case of others.

Number of public schools with reference to special classes.

458. There were 6 aided institutions and one unaided institution for Europeans and Eurasians. For Muhammadan boys, there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani Schools with 726 pupils, 53 Hindustani Middle Schools with 2,448 pupils, and 171 Hindustani Primary Schools with 5,185 pupils. For Muhammadan girls, there were 10 Middle Schools with 602 pupils, and 61 Primary Schools with 2,075 pupils. The number of Schools for Panchamas remained the same as during the last year, *viz.*, 80; but their strength fell from 2,411 to 2,344. There were, as during the last year, 12 schools for Lambanis, but in their case also the number of pupils fell from 258 to 206.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught

459. Of the public schools in the State, 45 taught Sanskrit, 104 were Anglo-Kanarese Schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani Schools, 5 Anglo-Tamil Schools, 6 English Middle Schools, 103 Kanarese Middle Schools, 53 Hindustani Middle Schools, 2 Telugu Middle Schools, and 1 was a Tamil Middle School. Of the 1,442 Government Primary Schools, 1,297 were Kanarese Schools, 143 were Hindustani Schools, 1 was a Telugu School, and 1 a Mahratti School. There were 201 Primary Schools for girls, teaching Hindustani and Kanarese. In the remaining institutions instruction was given in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages.

460. Of the 1,645 private institutions, 7 (advanced) taught Sanskrit, 1 (advanced) Arabic and Persian, 961 (elementary) taught the vernaculars, 5 taught the Koran, and 671 did not conform to the departmental standards.

461. In the public schools, instruction was given to 9,541 pupils in English, to 3,363 in Sanskrit, to 523 in Persian, to 80,922 in Kanarese, and to 11,170 in Hindustani.

462. Of the 19,742 pupils in private schools, 68 were learning the English language, 226 one of the Classical, and 19,448 one of the Vernacular languages.

Standard of education.

463. There were 3 English and 4 Sanskrit Colleges for Collegiate education, 16 High Schools and 280 Middle Schools for Secondary education; and 1,908 Primary Schools for Primary education.

Percentage of pupils in various stages of instruction.

464. The total number of boys in the primary stage of education in all the institutions of the State, both public and private, was 84,135 against 88,799 in 1905-06; the percentage of such boys to the total male population of school-going age being 20·38 against 21·51.

465. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the two years 1905-06 and 1906-07:—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07
Boys	2·29	2·39	8·07	8·00	4·41	4·98	14·66	16·03	70·57	68·60
Girls	0·20	0·14	2·58	2·87	1·42	1·59	8·20	9·16	87·60	86·24

Night Schools.

466. There were 80 Night Schools (76 aided and 4 unaided) for the education of illiterate artisans, labourers, and shop-keepers. The strength of these schools was 2,135 as against 1,867 in the previous year. Classified according to the languages taught, 67 were Kannada Schools, 12 Hindustani Schools, and 1 was a Telugu School. Of the 67 Kannada Schools, 4 were for Panchamas.

Normal Schools.

467. There were 3 Government Normal Schools for training teachers, at Mysore, Kolar, and Shimoga, besides a Mission Normal School for mistresses at Bangalore and a Lower Secondary Training Class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore.

468. The course of instruction for the Pandits' Examination was extended from 2 to 3 years. A beginning was made in the teaching of Kindergarten methods and clay-modelling in the Mysore Normal School. A school-garden on a small scale

was started in connection with it. Many of the Normal School students were provided with accommodation in the hostels attached either to those schools or to the local High Schools.

Industrial Schools.

469. The number of Industrial Schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 17, but the number on the rolls fell from 857 to 843, of whom 138 were girls. All the schools showed good progress; and at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Calcutta in 1906, a gold medal, 3 silver medals, and a first class certificate were awarded to the Mysore Industrial School.

Instruction in Sericulture.

470. For a part of the year the Sericultural Inspectors gave practical instruction to the raiyats in matters concerning the silk industry. They have now been ordered to go back to their legitimate duties in the Education Department, and to train, out of school hours, the silk-worm rearers in the locality. It is intended to utilize the Silk Farm at Bangalore for training young men actually engaged in the silk industry.

Demonstration Farms.

471. The Demonstration Farms attached to some of the schools were of great use in teaching the elements of agriculture to the students. The Farm attached to the Mysore Normal School raised hainu ragi, jola, castor, gingelly, ground-nut, fodder crops and American cotton. Two objects were kept in view in working these farms:—

(1) to teach how to grow well the important crops of Mysore; and

(2) to demonstrate the cultivation of new varieties.

There were also 13 flower gardens attached to Anglo-Vernacular and Village Schools.

Schools for special instruction.

472. The Engineering School at Mysore trains pupils for the subordinate service of the Public Works Department.

473. There are two Commercial Schools, one at Bangalore and one at Mysore. The school at Bangalore gives instruction in Book-keeping, Correspondence, Banking, Commercial Geography, Short-hand and Type-writing. The school at Mysore teaches only Shorthand and Type-writing.

474. There were two schools, one for deaf-mutes and the other for the blind, at Mysore under the same management. There were 13 deaf-mutes on the rolls. They were taught the Kananda Primer, addition in Arithmetic, articulation of easy words, mat-making, weaving, knitting, drawing and carpentry. The school for the blind had 27 pupils, of whom 14 were able to read books and 6 to write to dictation. The pupils made fair progress in the Royal Reader No. 1, Arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music and mat and rug making.

Results of Public Examinations.

475. At the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, 28 candidates out of 68 sent up passed in the English Language Branch, 45 (of whom one took a first class) out of 52 in the 2nd Language Branch and 33 out of 57 in the Science Branch, *viz.*, 3 in Mathematics, 19 in Physical Science, 4 in Geology and 7 in History (of whom one was in the first class). A lady student of the Maharani's College appeared as a private candidate and passed the History Branch of the B. A. Degree Examination. At the F. A. Examination, out of 110 candidates that went up, 38 passed, of whom one was placed in the first class. At the Matriculation Examination, out of 322 candidates sent up from 10 Government institutions, 118 or 32·48 per cent passed, of whom one was in the first class. From the 4 Aided High Schools, 186 candidates were sent up, of whom 47 passed. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 854 candidates went up, and of these, 478 from 89 institutions passed, 9 in the first class, 222 in the second, and 247 in English only.

476. At the Vidvat Examination, out of 32 candidates that went up, 21 passed, 11 from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and 2 from the Melkote Sanskrit College. The remaining 6 were private candidates.

477. At the Moulvis' Examination for proficiency in the Arabic and Persian languages, 4 candidates were examined, of whom 2 passed in the first class and 1 in the second. Seven candidates appeared for the Kanarese Pandits' Examination, of whom 2 passed; 46 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, of whom 18 passed. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 1,862 candidates from 332 institutions were examined, of whom 860

rom 250 institutions passed, 23 in the first class, 808 in the second, 28 in Sanskrit only nd one in Urdu only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination there were 312 ndidates, of whom 158 passed, 64 in the first class and 94 in the second.

478. At the Examinations for Teachers' certificates, 9 passed in the Upper econdary grade, 26 (including 9 women) in the Lower Secondary grade, and 19 ncluding 2 women) in the Primary grade.

479. At the Madras Technical Examinations, the Industrial Schools passed 41 andidates in cabinet making, fitters' work, painting and free-hand drawing, etc., the ngineering School passed 55 students in building drawing, construction, arth-work, road-making, etc., and the Commercial Schools passed 9 candidates in ook-keeping, type-writing and short-hand. The last-named institutions also sent up 9 pupils for the National Union of Teachers Examinations, of whom 18 passed, ith 10 in the first class and 8 in the second.

Students Hostels.

480. There were 24 hostels during the year for the accommodation of students s against 23 during the previous year. Of these 10 (all for boys) were under overnment management; 2 (also for boys) were aided by Government or by istrict or Municipal Boards and 12 (7 for boys and 5 for girls) were under private anagement. The total number of boarders in these Hostels was 1,232, of whom 44 were boys and 388 girls. Of the boarders 108 were studying in Arts Colleges, 30 in Secondary Schools, 318 in Primary Schools and 126 in Special Schools.

Physical Education.

481. Hockey, foot-ball, cricket and tennis continued to be very popular in the entral College, Bangalore. Foot-ball, cricket and tennis were regularly played in the Maharaja's College, Mysore. Tennis and croquet were the popular games of the Maharani's College, Mysore. The exercises on the parallel and horizontal bars ontinued to attract a large number of the College and High School students. Due ttention was given to the physical education of the pupils in all the institutions.

Expenditure on Public Instruction.

482. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during the year nder report amounted to Rs. 14,44,311 against Rs. 13,74,931 in 1905-06. The main tems are given in the statements below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special		Total
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,20,993	...	3,81,096	2,20,243	27,056	98,662	8,48,050
For women ...	10,962	...	1,08,772	68,615	1,320	2,637	1,92,306
Total ...	1,31,955	...	4,89,868	2,88,858	28,376	1,01,299	10,40,356

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Instruction	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,970	78,190	83,776	1,22,011	15,857	71,151	4,03,955

Proportion of expenditure from each source to total cost.

483. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are shown in the following table :—

Sources	Amount		Percentage to total cost	
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds	7,44,802	8,12,876	54·17	56·28
Local Funds	2,67,969	2,68,882	19·49	18·62
Municipal Funds	30,792	27,207	2·24	1·88
Fees	1,46,868	1,52,938	10·68	10·59
All other sources	1,84,500	1,82,408	13·42	12·63
Total ...	13,74,931	14,44,311	100·00	100·00

484. The average cost of education per head of population increased fro Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-4-3, the cost to State Funds per head of population being Re. 0-2 against Re. 0-2-2 in 1905-06. Of the total direct expenditure on education, Rs. 7,52,2 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 3,910 on Municipal Board Schoo Rs. 2,63,416 on aided institutions, and Rs. 20,775 on unaided institutions. Th average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pup in Government institutions was Rs. 10 against Rs. 10-0-4 in 1905-06. In aide schools, the cost was Rs. 13-0-9, of which Rs. 4-3-0 was met from Provincial Fund and Rs. 1-0-6 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1905-0 being Rs. 14-13-0, Rs. 4-4-11 and Rs. 1-0-8 respectively. In the unaided schools, th cost was Rs. 17-8-6 against Rs. 7-13-1 during the previous year. Taking all classes o institutions, the average annual cost of education per pupil was Rs. 10-11-10 again Rs. 11 in 1905-06.

Outlay on English Colleges and Schools.

485. The total amount spent on English Colleges was Rs. 1,08,940, of whic Rs. 58,725 was on the Central College, Rs. 39,253 on the Maharaja's College an Rs. 10,962 on the Maharani's College. The total annual cost of educating pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 237 for the Central College, Rs. 312 fo the Maharaja's College and Rs. 5,481 for the Maharani's College. The total cost o the High Schools in the State was Rs. 1,68,244, the average cost of educating eac pupil being Rs. 46-9-7 against Rs. 48-1-1 in 1905-06.

Expenditure on primary education for boys.

486. The expenditure on primary education for boys amounted to Rs. 2,20,24 or 15·25 per cent of the total expenditure against Rs. 2,12,430 or 15·45 per cent i 1905-06.

Expenditure on Female education.

487. The expenditure on female education increased from Rs. 1,94,011 to Rs. 2,08,023 during the year. It was distributed as follows :—

			Rs.
State Funds			1,36,957
Local Funds			5,751
Municipal Funds			1,860
Fees			3,390
Other sources—	Rs.		
(a) Wesleyan Mission	31,336		
(b) London Mission	7,660		
(c) R. C. Mission	8,543		
(d) M. E. Mission	2,732	60,063	
(e) C. E. Zenana Mission	833		
(f) St. Bartholomew's School	172		
(g) Other private bodies	8,787		

488. The amount of fees realized was mostly contributed by the aided an unaided schools for Europeans and Eurasians. No fees are levied in Governmen girls' schools.

Expenditure on Hostels.

489. The expenditure on students' hostels during the year, exclusive of th outlay on buildings, amounted to Rs. 84,328 against Rs. 74,611 in 1905-06. Th expenditure on hostels for boys was Rs. 70,288; and that on hostels for gir

Rs. 14,040. The following table shows the sources from which the expenditure was met:—

Sources	Amount Rs.
State Funds	... 7,903
Subscriptions and endowments ...	... 42,897
Fees	... 33,528

Scholarships.

490. The total amount disbursed during the year in the shape of scholarships held in and outside the State was Rs. 83,776 or 5·8 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The scholarships held in Arts Colleges amounted to Rs. 18,140; in Professional Colleges to Rs. 20,552; in Secondary Schools to Rs. 16,176; in Primary Schools to Rs. 70; and in Special Schools other than Training Schools to Rs. 28,838. The expenditure on scholarships held for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 36,870, of which Rs. 4,875 was for students studying medicine and Rs. 11,325 for those studying forestry in Europe. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 6,053, of engineering to Rs. 1,227, of technical arts to Rs. 9,049, of agriculture to Rs. 120, of forestry to Rs. 3,636 and of sanitation to Rs. 585.

491. Nine scholarships of Rs. 4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners, of which one was held in a High School and 8 in Middle Schools.

492. Thirty-six Mahomedan scholarships were awarded during the year, of which five were held in College classes, 22 in High School classes, and 9 in Middle School classes, the total amount spent on these scholarships being Rs. 884. In the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, there were 7 Mahomedan students in receipt of special scholarships awarded by the Government, the total expenditure for the year on this account amounting to Rs. 1,690.

493. Thirty-four scholarships were awarded to widows studying in Government and aided girls' schools, of which two were held in High Schools, and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle and Upper Primary Schools. The total amount spent on this account was Rs. 2,769.

Grants-in-aid.

494. The total outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was Rs. 1,22,400 or 8·47 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education. The contributions from the various funds were as follows:—

State Funds	Rs. 98,423
Village School Fund	,, 2,835
Local Funds General	,, 11,886
Municipal Funds	,, 9,256

495. From the State Funds Rs. 12,600 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 10,751 to Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 2,173 to Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 18,471 to Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 20,316 to Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 16,822 to Sanskrit Colleges and Schools, Rs. 5,436 to Industrial Schools, Rs. 7,902 to Students' Homes, Rs. 2,120 to Special Institutions, and Rs. 1,832 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants for buildings and furniture.

496. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned from State Funds on account of grants to buildings and furniture.

Expenditure on buildings.

497. The total amount spent on educational buildings, both by the Education Department and Public Works Department was Rs. 1,08,530. The principal works completed or in progress during the year were:—

(1) Girls' Schools, Jagalur and Magadi.

(2) Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli, Kunigal and Magadi.

(3) Two additional rooms and a verandah for the Maharani's College, Mysore.

(4) The City Municipal School, Bangalore.

(5) Quarters for the Lady Superintendent, Maharani's College.

(6) The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1906-07).

498. The total amount spent for the encouragement of authors during the year was Rs. 3,848 against Rs. 3,738 in 1905-06. The chief items of expenditure were the following:—

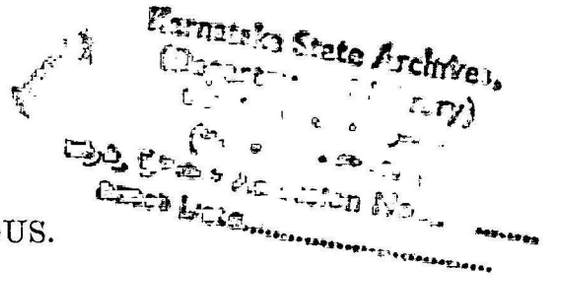
Rupees 1,000 on works on Vedanta and Astrology, Rs. 500 on subscriptions to 200 copies of Kannada Granthamala, Rs. 245 on 25 copies each of Srimad Ramayana and Srimad Mahabharata, Rs. 300 on 75 copies of the "Educational Review," and Rs. 800 on 200 copies of the Kavyakalanidhi.

III. Literature (1906-07).

Books and periodicals.

499. During the year 65 books and periodicals were registered under Act XXV of 1867, against 61 in 1905-06 and 53 in 1904-05. Of these, 44 were in the vernacular languages spoken in the State, 12 were in more languages than one, 3 were in Indian classical languages, and 6 in English.

500. Arranged according to subject matter, 1 was a work of fiction, 11 treated of religion, and 5 were mathematical, 4 grammatical, 1 biographical, 5 poetical, 2 philosophical, 2 legal, 1 historical, 2 scientific and 24 miscellaneous works. The remaining 7 were periodicals. Copyright was registered for 39 works against 31 in the previous year.



CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1906-07).

Number of muzrai institutions.

501. The number of muzrai institutions in the State during the year under report was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,42,000, including the grants sanctioned during the year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of them have land inams besides. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India are also endowed by the State with cash grants amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

502. The total receipts during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 5,36,632 and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,34,682. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 13,28,130, of which Rs. 5,08,500 stood invested in Government of India Promissory Notes and Rs. 3,26,600 in Mysore Government 5% deposits. The funds of certain muzrai institutions which were deposited in the Government Savings Bank to the extent of Rs. 2,20,000 were invested in the Mysore State 4% loan of 1906.

Construction and repairs.

503. Repairs to 90 muzrai institutions at a cost of Rs. 63,076 were sanctioned during the year, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by grants-in-aid from the State, the last of which amounted to Rs. 20,000. The more important works ordered during the year were :—

1. The construction of the new Matt building at Sivaganga.
2. The re-construction of the Gopalakrishnaswami temple belonging to the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Balepet, Bangalore City.
3. Repairs to the Akkalsha Khadri Makkan buildings at Channapatna.
4. Re-construction of the Sri Uttaradi Matt building at Ramnathapur.

Local committees.

504. Eleven local committees composed of members called Dharmadarsis were newly appointed during the year to supervise the affairs of certain muzrai institutions, the total number of such committees in the State at the close of the year being 235.

Matts.

505. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt, the Sri Uttaradi Matt, and the Sri Subramanya Matt and the land endowments belonging thereto continued to be in the hands of the Government. The successions to the High Priestships of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, Sri Sripadarajaswami, and Sri Akshobhya Tirthaswami Matts were recognized by Government.

New grants.

506. Annual cash grants as noted below were newly sanctioned to the following institutions :—

Rs. 180 to the Sri Malleswaraswami temple in the Malleswara extension, Bangalore.

Rs. 60 to the Sri Umamaheswaraswami temple at Chitaldrug.

A cash grant of Rs. 20-6-0 per annum, enjoyed by the Sri Malleswaraswami temple at Krishnarajpete, which had been resumed during the Inam Settlement, was restored during the year.

Prince Gulam-Mahomed's charities.

507. The income during the year from the sum of Rs. 1,66,500 invested by Prince Gulam Mahomed in Government of India Promissory Notes on account of the charity established by him, amounted to Rs. 5,264 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,632, the excess being due to the payment of arrears of stipend to the holders. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,122. There were on the 30th June 1907, 151 recipients of this charity, of whom 89 were Mahomedans, 44 Christians and 18 Brahmins.

The gumbuz.

508. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam, for the maintenance of which a sum of Rs. 12,911 is annually assigned under the head "Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements," were preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith were duly performed. There is a langar-khana attached to this institution, at which 171 poor persons are paid monthly stipends.

Palace muzrai institutions.

509. Twenty-eight institutions enjoying a total annual cash grant of Rs. 70,588 were under the direct control of the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments. During the year the total receipts of these institutions amounted to Rs. 81,661 and their total expenditure to Rs. 70,383.

Educational institutions.

510. The Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore, which are under the control of the Muzrai Department, and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar, maintained out of muzrai funds, continued to do good work.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

511. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :—

	Rs.
The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
The Girdlestone Ward for Incurables do	300
The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City	600
The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha do	225
The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartini Sabha at Melkote	120

Inspection.

512. During the year the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Muzrai Department, toured in the several taluks of the Mysore District enquiring into questions relating to muzrai institutions.

II. Archæology (1906-07).

Mysore Section of the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

513. The proofs of the Mysore and Coorg articles for the Imperial Gazetteer of India, received from the Residency, were passed through the Government Press at Madras. The Mysore portion was arranged in two volumes, one containing the main article on the State, and the other the articles on the districts.

Inscriptions, etc.

514. Among the discoveries of the year under report were nearly sixty inscriptions, most of them on the outer walls of the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote, and one stone inscription at Kondajji Agrahara, Gubbi Taluk, all belonging to the Hoysala and Vijayanagar periods, as well as a new set of Ganga plates of the time of Sripurusha. The Melkote collection contains valuable information about some of the feudatories of the Vijayanagar kings and about some Srivaishnava Gurus.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts and Kannada classics.

515. The following valuable manuscript works of literature were procured or dealt with during the year under report :—

(*a*) *Sukti-Sudharnava ;* a Kannada anthology of the 13th century containing illustrative extracts from the works of earlier poets, compiled by the Jain poet, Mallikarjuna, for the recreation of the Hoysala king Somesvara (1233-1254). The work serves as an important landmark in the chronology of Kannada literature.

(*b*) *Karnataka Sabdanusasana ;* a great standard work on Kannada grammar, the first and second *padas* of which were revised in the light of several palm-leaf manuscripts of that work ; the first *pada* consisting of 134 pages has been printed and the second *pada* is ready for the press.

(*c*) *Kalyana Karaka ;* a Sanskrit work on medicine by Ugraditya, a probable contemporary of the Rashtrakuta king, Nripatunga (815-877) and of the eastern Chalukya king, Kali Vishnu Vardhana V ; the copy procured gives at the end, a long discourse in Sanskrit prose on the uselessness of a flesh diet, said to have been delivered by the author before an assembly of doctors and learned men at the Court of Nripatunga.

(*d*) *Vyavahara-ganita;* a work on arithmetic by Rajaditya, a Jain poet, contemporary of the Hoysala king Vishnu Vardhana (1104-1141). He was also author of works on algebra, geometry and mensuration.

(*e*) *Padma-charita or Maha-Ramayana;* a Sanskrit work, one of the earliest Jaina versions of the story of Rama, by Ravishenacharya, probably of the 7th century A.D.

Conservation of ancient buildings and monuments.

516. During the year under report certain improvements were made to the monument erected on the open ground to the south of the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam to the memory of the officers of His Majesty's 12th and 74th Regiments who took part in the military operations before that fortress at the close of the 18th century.

The restoration of the Kedareswara temple at Halebid is making progress, and the renovation has now reached up to the cornice of roof level, thus completing the most difficult portion of the work.

An obelisk in memory of the British officers who fell at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799, is under construction at a cost of Rs. 7,018.

The Mahal building in the Bangalore Fort, which formed part of Tippu Sultan's palace, has been taken up for restoration at a cost of Rs. 5,823.

Control.

517. Consequent on the retirement of Mr. B. L. Rice, C.I.E., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, his assistant Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., was put in charge of the Department with the designation of "Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore" and the Department was placed under the general control of the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

III. Government Presses (1906-07).

Superintendence.

518. The Superintendent of the Government Presses, whilst in England on combined leave and deputation from 1st July to 5th October 1906, visited the Printing Exhibition, various paper mills, printing offices, printing machine factories, etc.

Additional plant.

519. During the year under report, machinery and other materials and plant of the value of Rs. 10,138 and teakwood of the value of Rs. 2,272 for making galley-racks and shelvings, were purchased, and repairs were executed to the existing machinery at a cost of Rs. 1,180.

The Central Press building.

520. The suggestions made by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner regarding sanitary improvements of the Press premises were carried out during the year. The health of the men has been good.

Establishment.

521. The number of persons employed at the Central Press was 403, of whom 172 were on fixed remuneration and 231 on piece-work, the whole staff consisting of 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 36 Mahomedans and 343 Hindus. The number employed in the Branch Press at Mysore was 23.

Technical education.

522. Classes were held twice a week to prepare candidates for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, and several men have taken advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

Out-turn of work.

523. The out-turn of work in the Central Press and in the Branch Press at Mysore is as follows:—

	1905-06	1906-07
Number of pages composed	29,733	40,854
Do , copies printed	8,804,974	13,570,508
Do books bound	695,801	794,383
Value of type cast	Rs. 3,676	Rs. 8,008

In the Bangalore Central Jail Press, which was abolished on the 30th June 1907, the value of work done was Rs. 2,596.

Receipts and expenditure.

524. The Press receipts consisting chiefly of subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, advertising charges and charges for private work, amounted to Rs. 3,945 against Rs. 2,395 in 1905-06. The cost of all the printing establishments was Rs. 95,835 against Rs. 97,405 in 1905-06.

IV. Stationery (1906-07).

Stock.

525. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 46,767. This was supplemented during the year by the purchase of stock of the value of Rs. 1,14,545, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,61,312. Stationery of European manufacture of the value of Rs. 27,518 was purchased during the year, and the amount spent on the purchase of Indian made paper was Rs. 72,874.

Supply to public departments and taluk offices.

526. The cost of stationery supplied to the various public departments of the State during the year, aggregated Rs. 1,00,841 as against Rs. 92,998 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 49,359 represented the value of papers, boards, etc., issued to the Press for printing the Gazette, monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., as against Rs. 55,311 spent in the previous year. The large increase of the value of stationery supplied during the year is chiefly owing to the several taluk offices of the State having for the first time been supplied with stationery of the value of Rs. 7,557 from the Government Stationery Depot in lieu of the previous practice of these offices purchasing stationery locally out of contingent allowances. The arrangement has resulted in a net saving of nearly Rs. 4,000.

Balance.

527. The year closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 60,471.

V. Meteorology (1906-07).

Observatories and instruments.

528. The number of observatories in the State during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, one first-class central observatory with self-registering instruments at Bangalore, and four second-class observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, where observations were taken three times a day at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M.

Working.

529. Daily telegrams giving the 8 A.M. observations were despatched with regularity during the year from Bangalore to Simla, Madras and Bombay for incorporation in the Government of India charts; from the Mysore and Chitaldrug observatories to Simla only; and from the Hassan observatory to Madras only. Weekly abstracts of the mean daily observations at each of the four stations, as also the monthly means were published regularly in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Rain registration.

530. The number of rain-registering stations in the State is 221 including 9 stations on coffee estates not subject to inspection. During the year under report 25 new rain-gauges and 16 measure glasses were supplied to different stations.

Inspection.

531. The number of rain-gauges inspected was 176 out of 212 during the year, *i.e.*, 83 per cent.

Expenditure.

532. The outlay on the Meteorological Department in 1906-07 was Rs. 13,959 against Rs. 13,553 in 1905-06.

VI. Horticulture and Public Gardens (1906-07).

(i) *The Lal-Bagh or Government Botanical Gardens, Bangalore.*

Visitors.

533. During the year under report nearly 250,000 persons visited this institution and the number of carriages admitted was nearly twenty thousand. Among the distinguished visitors were His Excellency the Governor of Madras, several Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta country, the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Inspector-General of Agriculture for India and the Director of the Botanical Survey of India.

Horticultural shows.

534. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held at the Lal-Bagh as usual and cost Rs. 1,962. The shows attracted a large number of collections of fruits, vegetables and flowers; gold, silver and bronze medals being awarded to the best exhibits.

Garden improvements.

535. The most important of the repairs and re-constructions were the re-building of a potting shed in the rose garden, fixing railings round new and rare trees, repairing the fernery, and the construction of a propagating house.

Cultivation and experiment.

536. The results of cultivation and experiment carried out in the gardens in respect of plants of commercial value have been noticed in para 212 *supra* of this Report.

537. About 750 plates have been systematically catalogued with prefatory notes on the origin and progress of the work. Botanical drawings.

538. The receipts during the year from the sale of plants, seeds, and from fees for admission to horticultural shows, amounted to Rs. 3,097 against Rs. 3,959 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the Lal-Bagh during the period under review was Rs. 29,669 against Rs. 28,543 in the previous year, the increase being due to the purchase of a lion for the zoological section. Receipts and expenditure.

(ii) *Other gardens and parks.*

539. The principal gardens and parks under Government management other than the Lal-Bagh are the Curzon and Gordon Parks at Mysore, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the Exotic Garden at Nandidrug. The net cost of maintaining these gardens and parks was Rs. 11,296 against Rs. 11,575 in 1905-06. Other gardens and parks.

VII. The Government Museum (1906-07).

540. During the year under report, the Museum maintained its usual popularity as judged by the total number of its visitors, which was 232,221 against 249,882 in 1905-06 ; the increase in numbers last year being due to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which attracted vast crowds of people from various parts of the State and the neighbouring British territory. Visitors.

541. The specimens of fresh water fish in the Museum were compared with those exhibited in the Madras Museum and correct names were attached to all of them. A large number of marine species was also secured and added to the existing collection in the Museum. Additions.

542. Additions to the stock in the Museum by departmental collections, donation and purchases amounted to 1,064 and consisted of drugs, plants, minerals, etc. The additions to the existing number of coins were mostly by purchase, and consisted of 196 silver, 604 copper and 16 lead coins ; the most interesting of them being those issued by the Moghul emperors and by the Andhra and Chola kings. The total number of coins at the end of the year was 4,987.

543. A collection of one hundred and twenty local drugs was exhibited at the " Cannanore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition " and secured the award of a gold medal. Drugs.

544. One gold medal, 2 silver and 4 bronze medals, received from the Secretary, Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1905-06, have been added to the collection.

545. Artware worth Rs. 632 was sold during the year under report, the greater portion of the sales consisting of articles exhibited by artizans. Artware.

546. The cost of the institution was Rs. 2,885 against Rs. 2,732 in the previous year. Cost.

VIII. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1906-07).

547. Including 3 Government Presses, there were in the State 38 printing presses during the year against 29 in 1905-06. Of these 18 were in the Bangalore District, 1 in the Kolar District, 1 in the Tumkur District, 15 in the Mysore District, 2 in the Shimoga District and 1 in the Chitaldrug District. Exclusive of the *Mysore Gazette*, there were 12 newspapers and 15 periodicals published in the State. Printing presses and periodicals.

IX. Libraries, etc. (1906-07).

548. In addition to the libraries attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore, and to the colleges and schools in the State, there were two Government Libraries, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore and the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore. Four hundred and fifty-eight printed works in Sanskrit, Kannada and English and 328 manuscript volumes of Sanskrit and Kannada literature were added to the stock of the Oriental Library during the year. Two thousand two hundred Libraries.

and thirty-three volumes were consulted by visitors to the Library, and 747 volumes of printed works and 46 manuscripts were lent out for study. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on the purchase of books, magazines, magic lantern slides, and stereographs for the Educational Library and Museum.

The Central Book Depot.

549. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depot on the 1st July 1906 was Rs. 1,14,944 and that in the branch depots was Rs. 6,621, making a total of Rs. 1,21,565. Stock of the value of Rs. 44,639 was added during the year. Books of the value of Rs. 7,662 were supplied free of cost to schools and Government offices. The amount realized from sales was Rs. 22,593, the sale proceeds of the Central Book Depot alone amounting to Rs. 6,928. Deducting the amount allowed as commission to branch book depot keepers and purchasers, the amount remitted to the treasury was Rs. 21,122.

The 7th December 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore, Gen. & Rev. Depts.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1906-07.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	30th March 1906.		
2. Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A.	Member of Council	Do		
3. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Do ...	Do		
4. Mr. A. E. Staley, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1904	16th October 1906.*	
5. Mr. L. Moore	Do ...	9th August 1906.	14th May 1907.	* Was on privilege leave from 9th August 1906 to 16th October 1906.
6. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Officiating do ...	15th May 1907		
7. Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
8. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Officiating do ...	17th June 1907		

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1906-07.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1. II of 1906.—The Tramways Regulation ...	Yes	7th July 1906	
2. III of 1906.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Mysore.	Yes	12th July 1906	
3. IV of 1906.—The Mysore Mines Regulation.	No	Passed on 24th July 1906.	Came into force on the 1st September 1906.
4. V of 1906.—A Regulation further to amend the Excise Regulation.	Yes	14th August 1906	
5. VI of 1906.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Land Revenue.	Yes	20th August 1906	
6. VII of 1906.—The Mysore Municipal Regulation.	Yes	Passed on the 16th October 1906.	Came into force on the 1st January 1907.
7. I of 1907.—The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.	No	Passed on the 6th March 1907.	Came into force on the 21st June 1907

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State during 1906-07.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited during 1906-07	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	389	16	7	.....	9	389	1	.....	.....	16	63	310	1,66,817	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Infantry	1,809	1,701	126	35	28	86	1,678	3	.....	.....	50	375	1,253	2,19,105	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Troops ...	516	512	35	3	34	2	508	1	.....	.....	22	75	411	3,52,585	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	440	435	73	.....	.....	80	428	1	.....	1	12	59	356	2,35,131		
Total ...	3,162	3,037	250	45	62	177	3,003	6	.....	1	100	572	2,330	9,73,638		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1906-07.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded, suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,637½	Rs. 9,86,830	131	2,093	36	76	251	3,272	Information not available	
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	14	100 to 900									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Head Constables, Jamadars	154	20 to 25									
Dafadars and Sergeants	574	10 to 16									
Constables	4,925	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions out of number arrested		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore	9,507	9,249	5,471	5,425	5,252	5,142	3,434	3,352	1,860	1,931	62·7	61·7	65·4	65·1	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of the property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,12,810	Rs. 1,90,998	Rs. 81,609	Rs. 68,020	38·3	35·6	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Section of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by the public, etc.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, etc. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	1	22	23	22
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	28	39	67	37
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	18	28	25
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	7	8	2
		Total ...	40	86	126	86
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... By thugs	...	...	...	...
9		By dacoits	1	...	1	...
10		By robbers	...	...	...	...
11		By poison	...	3	3	2
12		Other murders	31	62	93	42
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	7	11	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	15	20	22
15	376	Rape	3	8	11	11
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	4	4	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	20	21	41	19
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	24	25	31
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	26	70	96	87
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	3	6	6
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	1	1	2	3

VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	27	13	...	10	...	2	...	...	12	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	53	40	2	33	...	...	5	...	40	4	...
22	359	133	...	26	5	17	85	...	133	145	...
6	9	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
89	448	193	2	76	5	19	90	...	192	159	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
62	173	27	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	104	...
6	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	9	...
15	26	13	...	8	...	...	1	...	9	10	...
6	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	12	6	1	4	...	...	1	...	6	4	...
25	26	15	11	...	...	...	4	...	15	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	139	57	3	21	...	5	27	1	57	50	...
3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Section of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by the public, etc.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, etc. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	...	1	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	5	3	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	33	7	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	40	10	1
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... By thugs	...	...	...	...
9		By dacoits	...	...	...	...
10		By robbers	...	...	...	...
11		By poison	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	1	2	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	1	...	...
15	376	Rape	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	2	1	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	7	2	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	7	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	3	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
33	8	6	...	1	3	1	...	71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	1	3	14	7	34	
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
2	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	3	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	15	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	44	114	158	120
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	48	65	38
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	2	5	7	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	1	...	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357... ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	37	108	145	112
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	17	21	7
		Total ...	200	510	710	516
		Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	58	22	80	45
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	...	1	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	1	...	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house	18	4	22	22
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	7	11	18	15
		Robbery — Other robberies	28	30	58	59
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	48	43	91	73
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	34	63	97	77
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,600	1,220	2,820	1,220
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	8	17	25	20
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	1
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,803	1,410	3,213	1,532

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
110	156	41	1	10	2	4	24	...	41	64	...
39	73	14	...	11	...	...	...	3	14	35	...
3	13	7	...	6	...	...	1	...	7	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	195	59	4	17	4	5	29	...	59	94	1
18	25	8	..	4	3	...	1	...	8	10	...
485	872	254	23	90	9	14	89	4	229	403	1
45	122	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	23	52	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
7	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
40	23	14	...	10	...	...	4	...	14	9	...
49	35	11	1	6	...	...	4	...	11	22	...
60	67	39	...	22	...	3	14	...	39	16	...
1,284	701	343	13	183	13	78	35	21	343	217	..
19	47	19	...	5	1	...	13	...	19	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	9	1	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	4	2	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	10	5	7
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	3	1	..
		Total ...	4	42	19	10
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... — in dwelling house	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... — Other robberies	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	3	1
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	1	7
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	65	29	35
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	2	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	..	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	67	33	43

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	
2	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
27	7	20	3	3	5	18	7	129	
...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	
1	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
91	31	29	2	1	4	...	...	46	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	37	44	5	5	17	...	...	123	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	*Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	84	121	73
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	10	12	4
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	39	94	133	78
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	71	46	117	41
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle.	115	256	371	310
		Theft { ordinary	1,273	2,163	3,436	2,162
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	78	143	221	147
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	12	88	100	158
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	33	107	140	120
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	18	22	40	13
48A	419, 420	Cheating by personation, etc.	2	16	18	10
		Total ...	1,602	2,841	4,443	2,961
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion...	2	5	7	7
50	Chapter VIII (B) C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	67	68	45
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	1	1	...
		Do Excise Laws	...	1	1	2
		Do Opium Act	...	...	...	...
		Do Railway Laws	2	1	3	...
		Do Customs Laws	...	...	...	...
		Do Arms Act	6	47	53	53
		Do Forest Laws	1	...	1	2
		Do Police Rules	...	275	275	239
		Do Prevention of cruelty to animal	...	1	1	...
		Do Village Sanitation Rules ...	...	20	20	24
		Do Postal Act	...	1	1	...
		Do Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.	1	7	8	17
		Do Mines Regulation	2	40	42	17
		Do Municipal Laws	...	49	49	109
		Do Coffee-Stealing Prevention Act	...	1	1	...
		Do Explosives Regulation ...	...	...	...	1
52	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, Sec. 74 of Act III of 1888, Act III of 1889, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	21	52	73	62
53	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Coffee thefts	9	11	20	27
		Total ...	45	579	624	605
		Grand Total ...	3,729	5,520	9,249	5,778

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
81	114	16	2	1	...	3	10	...	16	55	...
10	9	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
91	123	19	2	2	...	3	12	...	19	60	...
55	18	11	...	9	...	2	...	...	11	5	...
254	357	208*	6	128	7	50	10	6	207	104	...
2,161	2,066	1,314†	144	619	40	207	215	79	1,304	570	...
130	87	37	2	19	...	10	4	2	37	27	...
84	140	68	...	57	...	4	1	6	68	50	...
94	200	42	1	9	5	1	26	...	42	102	...
24	41	33	...	29	...	...	4	...	33	5	...
12	25	13	..	8	...	3	2	...	13	3	...
2,814	2,934	1,726	153	878	52	277	262	93	1,715	866	...
6	27	6	...	1	...	...	5	...	6	8	...
65	147	59	8	51	...	...	...	...	59	57	...
1	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	60	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	5	...
275	339	326	7	1	...	...	318	...	326	13	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
20	65	65	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	45	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	3	...
36	65	48	4	29	...	...	13	2	48	9	...
49	51	47	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	80	65	3	3	...	1	58	...	65	10	...
12	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
581	889	708	22	86	...	1	597	2	708	111	...
5,579	6,276	3,352*	216	1,384	80	395	1,120	120	3,315	1,931	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of: Under one month	Term of: From 1 to 2 months	Term of: From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Section of the Indian Penal code.	*Class IV—Minor offences against the person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	2	...	2
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	..	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	...	2
		Class V—Minor offences against property.				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	1	1	1
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2	68	28	21
		{ ordinary	2	419	151	101
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	3	6	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	10	3	4
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	6	...	3
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	17	2	...
48A	419, 420	Cheating by personation, etc.	...	2	2	...
		Total ...	5	526	193	135
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	2	...	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...
		Do Excise Laws	...	...	..	...
		Do Opium Act	1	...	...	...
		Do Railway Laws	...	...	...	...
		Do Customs Laws	...	...	...	...
		Do Arms Act	...	...	...	...
		Do Forest Laws	...	...	...	...
		Do Police Rules	...	7	...	...
		Do Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...
		Do Village Sanitation Rules... ...	...	..	...	...
		Do Postal Act	...	...	...	...
		Do Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.	...	...	...	...
		Do Mines Regulation	...	13	...	...
		Do Municipal Laws	...	...	...	...
		Do Coffee Stealing Prevention Act	...	...	...	...
		Do Explosives Regulation ...	...	...	..	...
52	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, Sec. 74 of Act III of 1888, Act' III of 1889, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	5	1	1
53	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Coffee thefts	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	1	28	2	2
		Grand Total ...	14	705	257	193

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
37	30	7	...	...	...	...	...	35	* 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
246	24	40	24	4	1	...	...	97	
8	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	
40	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	† 10 do do
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	5	
353	65	57	24	5	2	...	...	164	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
20	19	7	...	10	...	...	...	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	20	7	...	10	...	...	...	51	
566	137	134	32	24	27	19	7	549	‡ 11 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Brought to trial in 1906-07				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year			Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges ...	190	155	61	268	...	...	...	...	433	329	...	184	123	...	3	19	
District Magistrates	78	65	3	61	2	62	...	...	124	128	19	10	71	4	1	23	
Other Magistrates ...	16,713	16,080	2,007*	4,760	1,879	19,067	...	...	28,571	27,713	5,794	13,454	6,481	239	49	1,696	
Total ...	16,981	16,300	2,071*	5,089	1,881	19,129	..	...	29,128	28,170	5,813	13,648	6,675	243	53	1,738	

* The cases of 4 persons pending in the Court of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Kolar, were transferred to other Courts as there was no presiding Magistrate for some time, and they have been shown as institutions in the Courts in which they were received.

Do

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases															
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore... ...	23	23	142	129	46	30	40	34	...	...	...	...	27	8	47	35	
Sessions Judges (3 Divisions) ...	7	7	67	59	31	24	95	46	...	...	5	4	2	2	11	8	
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction ...	12	7	418	229	104	55	339	171	...	...	...	...	12	7	36	22	
Total ...	42	37	627	417	181	109	474	251	...	...	5	4	41	17	94	65	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Number of suits of which the value cannot be estimated in money	
											Rs. a.p.														Y.M.D.		
District Courts ...	45	32	21	37	66	69	34		32	46	2,43,579 0 0	3	4	30	19	4	...	...	12	1	...	3	19	3,69,508 6 1	1 1 29	2	
Sub-Courts ...	580	859	3,050	2,929	3,630	3,788	2,771	2,948	859	840	6,21,840 10 1	46	2,820	63	2,081	720	37	66	21	1,502	566	281	599	6,87,755 1 7	0 3 22	4	
Munsiffs' Courts ..	4,796	5236*	16,337	14,599	21,133	19,885	15,867	14,757	5,266	5,128	18,91,727 9 1	1,128	12,860	611	9,821	3,925	449	161	...	6,764	2,338	1,888	3,767	1,780,354 10 9	0 3 10	243	* *Vide* remark in para 20 of the report.
Total ...	5,421	6,177	19,408	17,565	24,829	23,742	18,672	17,728	6,157	6,014	27,57,147 3 2	1,177	15,684	704	11,921	4,649	486	227	33	8,267	2,904	2,172	4,385	28,37,618 2 5	0 7 0	219	Do

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APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register		Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Balance for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	Remarks
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
District Courts	50	49	3,86,680 4 10	95	134	9,44,450 9 7	145	183	13,31,130 14 5	96	144	10,72,067 7 4	49	39	2,59,063 7 1	14	9	4	
Sub-Courts	679	736	4,57,687 11 3	4,700	3,757	18,56,689 2 2	5,379	4,493	23,14,376 13 5	4,643	3,804	14,00,199 5 4	736	689	9,14,177 8 1	283	10	...	
Munsiffs' Courts	3,376	3,990	8,26,979 8 8	23,620	21,128	35,84,131 7 5	26,996	25,118	44,11,110 11 1	23,006	21,455	36,17,219 0 8	3,990	3,663	7,93,891 10 5	2,395	408	24	
Total ...	4,105	4,775	16,71,347 3 9	28,415	25,019	63,85,271 3 2	32,520	29,794	80,56,618 6 11	27,745	25,103	60,89,485 13 4	4,775	4,391	19,67,132 9 7	2,692	427	28	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration						Remarks	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Past year				Present year				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Year	M.	D.	Yr.	M.	D.	Past year	Present year
					†	*					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																		
Chief Court of Mysore—																														
Appeals from original decrees ...	198	289	333	360	531	649	212	229	289	368	1,70,683 10 0	2,41,729 11 5	131	134	24	36	34	41	13	12	10	6	...	10	12	...	9	26	30 transferred	52 transferred.
Do appellate decrees...	178	118	198	215	376	333	258	135	118	198	51,615 2 11	48,132 1 11	135	86	53	21	22	9	2	4	46	15	...	7	4	...	7	28		
Do original orders ...	31	41	89	68	120	109	79	70	41	39	...	...	35	39	14	12	3	4	17	11	10	4	..	2	29	...	4	7		
Do appellate orders ...	8	5	6	20	14	25	9	12	5	13	...	...	7	10	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	4	16	..	5	27		
District Judges' Courts—																														
Appeals from decrees ...	276	268	184	188	460	456	192	297	268	159	48,096 6 4	38,636 8 1	95	114	36	105	16	20	21	26	24	32	...	6	28	...	9	26		
Do orders ...	88	128	110	40	198	168	70	137	128	31	...	...	24	29	7	57	1	10	19	18	19	23	...	4	26	..	9	8		
Sub-Judges' Courts—																														
Appeals from decrees ...	130	110	442	474	572	584	462	448	110	136	1,00,104 3 9	1,05,420 4 7	298	257	64	77	30	49	36	28	34	37	...	8	11	...	5	13		
Do orders ...	...	15	55	85	55	100	40	60	15	40	...	...	25	25	8	16	1	...	1	9	5	10	...	1	17	...	2	3		

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the calendar year 1906.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,309	11,518	12,422	12,827	1,182·58	1,341·41	1,289	Rs. a.p. 1,27,279-3-9	15 days	15

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	74,898	71,101	28,718	27,766	39,532	37,070	474	475	339	417	5,835	5,373	74,149	70,865	Rs. 1,48,33,612	Rs. 1,45,77,795	516	241	233	261	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1906-07.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	28,418	56,21,533 0 0	57,648 14 0	27,696	54,85,195 0 0	51,361 8 0	
Sales	39,232	64,78,225 0 0	69,179 8 0	37,000	62,21,402 0 0	60,112 2 0	
Wills	474	.....	1,799 0 0	475	.....	1,787 4 0	
Money bonds	331	94,452 0 0	475 14 0	411	87,363 0 0	524 8 0	
Miscellaneous	5,694	26,39,402 0 0	29,124 15 0	5,283	27,83,835 0 0	28,680 14 7	
Total ...	74,149	1,48,33,612 0 0	1,58,228 3 0	70,865	1,45,77,795 0 0	1,42,466 4 7	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	86,507 12 4	.....	.....	85,418 2 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	71,720 6 8	.....	.....	57,048 2 6	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1906	Receipts during the		Total in current year	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1907	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,02,572	2,99,880	2,54,231	3,56,803	2,47,330	2,41,417	1,15,386	
1 Hoskote	1,985	4,368	2,969	4,954	4,435	4,466	488	
2 Dodballapur	2,985	5,379	4,109	7,094	3,879	4,149	2,945	
3 Nelamangala	991	2,910	2,749	3,740	2,783	2,395	1,345	
4 Tyamagondlu	1,164	5,233	3,806	4,970	4,500	3,622	1,348	
5 Kankanhalli	— 720	2,346	1,991	1,271	2,345	2,236	— 965	
6 Magadi	903	3,642	3,777	4,680	4,084	3,241	1,439	
7 Closepet	382	3,719	4,204	4,586	3,737	2,963	1,623	
8 Channapatna	3,435	6,702	7,010	10,445	5,209	5,992	4,453	
9 Anekal	645	3,661	3,403	4,048	5,288	3,562	486	
10 Sarjapur	1,461	1,517	1,278	2,739	1,534	1,340	1,399	
11 Devanhalli	2,006	3,643	4,051	6,057	4,007	3,729	2,328	
12 Vadigenhalli	2,066	2,274	2,409	4,475	2,290	2,661	1,814	
Total ...	17,303	45,394	41,756	59,059	44,091	40,356	18,703	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1 Kolar	5,795	13,904	14,030	19,825	8,997	12,774	7,051
2 Bowringpet	12,308	9,545	9,308	21,611	7,903	9,723	11,888
3 Chintamani	10,540	8,853	11,147	21,687	19,577	6,504	15,183
4 Srinivaspur	1,185	1,920	1,977	3,162	1,690	1,566	1,596
5 Mulbagal	1,188	3,270	3,916	5,104	3,534	3,151	1,953
6 Sidlaghatta	3,591	4,974	5,712	9,303	4,644	4,515	4,788
7 Chikballapur	12,238	9,304	9,319	21,557	10,150	8,636	12,921
8 Bagepalli	203	587	649	852	67	669	183
9 Gudibanda	566	955	957	1,523	820	745	778
10 Goribidnur	1,424	2,089	1,862	3,286	2,111	1,772	1,514
11 Malur	617	1,885	1,891	2,508	1,923	1,739	769
Total ...	49,650	57,286	60,768	1,10,418	62,166	51,794	58,624

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1906	Receipts during the		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1907	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Tumkur	8,053	24,398	14,462	22,515	17,137	13,835	8,680	
2 Maddagiri	1,189	2,355	2,832	4,021	2,461	2,277	1,744	
3 Koratagere	410	1,117	1,69	2,106	893	1,073	1,033	
4 Chiknayakanhalli	3,980	3,104	3,231	7,211	4,180	2,805	4,406	
5 Sira	4,046	3,011	4,760	8,806	3,240	3,700	5,106	
6 Gubbi	2,445	3,902	3,953	6,398	5,443	4,135	2,263	
7 Tiptur	8,168	6,744	7,345	15,513	8,210	4,658	10,855	
8 Turuvekere	265	1,017	1,562	1,827	1,120	744	1,083	
9 Pavagada	485	949	990	1,475	862	832	643	
10 Kunigal	1,418	2,905	3,796	5,214	2,664	2,563	2,651	
Total ...	30,459	49,502	44,627	75,086	46,210	36,622	38,464	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	50,141	1,87,493	1,70,437	2,20,578	1,69,864	1,86,793	33,785	
1 Hunsur	1,504	7,954	4,441	5,945	6,768	7,881	—1,936	
2 Chamrajnagar	2,989	3,585	3,245	6,234	3,233	3,320	2,914	
3 Yedatore	—196	2,117	3,668	3,472	3,377	1,540	1,932	
4 Heggaddevankote ...	227	768	654	881	1,036	1,045	—164	
5 Gundlupet	2,522	3,534	3,345	5,867	2,443	2,752	3,115	
6 Nanjangud	7,840	11,920	13,260	21,100	6,930	7,387	13,713	
7 T.-Narsipur	—53	1,140	820	767	1,128	908	—141	
8 Periyapatna	683	2,268	2,321	3,004	3,657	2,266	738	
9 Bannur	2,900	2,404	1,669	4,569	1,286	1,323	3,246	
10 Talkad	1,055	1,512	1,982	3,037	1,784	1,040	1,297	
11 Seringapatam	632	8,538	10,028	10,660	8,937	10,689	—29	
12 Mandya	317	1,701	1,976	2,293	1,438	1,871	422	
13 Krishnarajpete	875	1,559	1,570	2,445	1,298	1,505	940	
14 Malvalli	2,083	3,521	3,715	5,798	3,103	2,220	3,578	
15 Nagamangala	1,549	2,765	2,694	4,243	2,302	2,170	2,073	
16 Melkote	738	1,362	2,140	2,878	1,619	1,785	1,093	
17 French Rocks	1,327	2,344	2,775	4,102	1,177	1,479	2,623	
18 Saligram	...	...	5,023	5,023	...	2,404	2,619	
Total ...	26,992	59,019	65,326	92,318	51,516	53,585	38,733	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1906	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1907	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Hassan	8,972	16,488	14,045	23,017	14,379	10,287	12,730	
2 Alur	8,636	2,889	3,627	12,263	2,310	1,315	10,948	
3 Saklespur	8,326	4,124	3,656	11,982	5,169	3,483	8,499	
4 Belur	5,042	3,368	3,389	8,431	2,741	2,584	5,847	
5 Arsikere	1,650	3,182	6,250	7,900	2,451	1,804	6,096	
6 Channarayapatna	1,404	2,112	2,435	3,839	1,820	1,713	2,126	
7 Arkalgud	1,908	2,150	2,640	4,548	2,485	2,168	2,380	
8 Hole-Narsipur	880	3,807	3,594	4,474	3,698	3,576	898	
Total ...	36,818	38,120	39,636	76,454	35,053	26,930	49,524	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1 Shimoga	6,677	23,916	27,329	34,006	21,430	20,078	13,928	
2 Kumsi	692	916	2,124	2,816	1,409	1,242	1,574	
3 Channagiri	1,391	2,501	2,748	4,139	2,263	1,964	2,175	
4 Honnali	576	2,249	2,414	2,990	1,604	1,629	1,361	
5 Nyamti	1,296	1,789	2,840	4,136	2,271	2,389	1,747	
6 Shikarpur	3,506	2,492	5,049	8,555	4,000	5,174	3,381	
7 Sorab	1,111	1,480	1,544	2,655	1,641	1,304	1,351	
8 Sagar	3,281	3,588	3,500	6,781	3,217	3,690	3,091	
9 Kallurkatte	521	800	751	1,272	558	484	788	
10 Tirthahalli	— 58	3,017	2,588	2,530	1,936	1,658	872	
Total ...	18,993	42,748	50,887	69,880	40,329	39,612	30,268	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1906-07.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1906	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1907	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chikmagalur	6,811	28,625	19,487	26,298	22,905	24,542	1,756	
2 Tarikere	9,944	11,516	12,560	22,504	9,300	8,592	13,912	
3 Birur	4,475	3,612	5,726	10,201	7,317	4,901	5,300	
4 Kadur	1,531	3,306	3,107	4,638	3,090	3,429	1,209	
5 Yedahalli	702	1,208	1,672	2,375	1,209	1,516	858	
6 Mudgere	5,046	1,889	1,701	6,747	2,368	2,120	4,627	
7 Koppa	1,986	1,683	1,501	3,487	941	748	2,739	
Total ...	30,495	51,839	45,754	76,249	47,130	45,848	30,401	
Sringeri ...	2,516	4,757	3,190	5,706	3,594	4,052	1,654	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1 Chitaldrug	—1,430	8,935	9,250	7,820	11,642	6,539	1,281	
2 Davangere	20,279	18,514	18,691	38,970	18,635	12,845	26,125	
3 Harihar	184	4,390	4,854	5,038	6,081	4,247	791	
4 Holalkere	890	2,306	2,453	3,343	2,003	2,268	1,075	
5 Hosdurga	1,282	1,829	1,533	2,815	2,531	1,910	905	
6 Hiriyur	1,441	2,006	2,203	3,644	1,709	1,460	2,184	
7 Challakere	550	1,191	1,660	2,210	1,286	1,423	787	
8 Molakalmuru	866	1,843	1,915	2,781	1,661	1,803	978	
9 Jagalur	3,165	2,166	1,936	5,101	1,739	2,194	2,907	
Total ...	27,227	43,180	44,495	71,722	47,287	34,689	37,033	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1906-07.

State	July 1906	August 1906	September 1906	October 1906	November 1906	December 1906	January 1907	February 1907	March 1907	April 1907	May 1907	June 1907	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore.	8·40	10·09	4·40	7·25	0.62	2·25	0·16	0·00	0.45	3·49	1·80	5·53	44·44	27·37	38·58	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1906-1907.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1906		During June 1907		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	7	7	15	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	11	7	4	
3. Do (common)	7	13	8	11	
4. Javar	14	...	17	14	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	8	17	8	
6. Gram	8	7	8	14	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1906-07.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Capital { charged to Revenue.	52,687	.....	52,687	.....	.....	.....	52,687
Capital { not charged to Revenue.	2,83,362	.....	2,83,362	.....	.....	.....	2,83,362
Revenue	.....	2,59,661	2,59,661	.....	.....	.....	2,59,661
Total ...	3,36,049	2,59,661	5,95,710	.....	.....	.....	5,95,710
29. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	6,51,030	.....	6,51,030	.....	89,082	89,082	7,40,112
Establishment	.....	.....	2,24,088	.....	.....	15,157	2,39,245
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	9,577	.....	.....	433	10,010
Suspense	.....	.....	—1,784	.....	.....	.....	—1,784
Total ...	.....	.....	8,82,911	.....	.....	1,04,672	9,87,583
30. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	29,346	70,123	99,469	.....	1,01,345	1,01,345	2,00,814
Establishment	.....	.....	48,191	.....	.....	17,735	65,926
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	507	787
Suspense	.....	.....	—127	.....	.....	.....	—127
Total ...	.....	.....	1,47,813	.....	.....	1,19,587	2,67,400
31A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	6,93,137	1,10,686	8,03,823	21,951	17,606	39,557	8,43,380
Communications ...	63,665	4,49,445	5,13,110	1,10,571	2,75,530	3,86,101	8,99,211
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,18,834	1,03,667	3,22,501	19,327	34,104	53,431	3,75,932
Establishment	.....	.....	4,24,343	.....	.....	75,120	4,99,463
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	39,329	.....	.....	2,148	41,477
Suspense	.....	.....	—46	.....	.....	.....	—46
Total ...	.....	.....	21,03,060	.....	.....	5,56,357	26,59,417
31B. Military Works—							
Works	18,297	3,524	21,821	.....	.....	.....	21,821
Establishment	.....	.....	5,391	.....	.....	.....	5,391
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	39
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	27,251	.....	.....	.....	27,251
Total Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	37,56,745	.....	.....	7,80,616	45,37,361

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONTRIBUTION.							
27. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission—							
Works	—10,972	.....	—10,972	.....	.....	.....	—10,972
Establishment	.....	.....	—814	.....	.....	.....	—814
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	—56	.....	.....	.....	—56
Total ...	.....	.....	—11,842	.....	.....	.....	—11,842
29. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	15,988	.....	15,988	.....	5,007	5,007	20,995
Establishment	.....	.....	653	.....	.....	.....	653
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33
Total ...	.....	.....	16,674	.....	.....	5,007	21,681
30. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	2,623	16,007	18,630	.....	11,284	11,284	29,914
Establishment	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	45	57
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total ...	.....	.....	18,642	.....	.....	11,331	29,973
31A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	72,223	15,217	87,440	750	.....	750	88,190
Communications ...	9,065	.....	9,065	.....	106	106	9,171
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,429	31,758	34,187	.....	.....	.....	34,187
Establishment	.....	.....	3,216	.....	.....	.....	3,216
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	142
Total ...	.....	.....	1,34,050	.....	.....	856	1,34,906
31B. Military Works—							
Works	326	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	326
Establishment	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360
Total Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,57,884	.....	.....	17,194	1,75,078
Grant Total ..	.....	.....	39,14,629	.....	.....	7,97,810	47,12,439

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

District	Year	Horses and cattle								Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses and mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load-carrying	
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1906-07	172,695	208,612	4,652	42,000	3,325	...	11,007	1,388,933	91,689	1	...	24,992	
Kolar		169,924	160,955	10,330	55,529	3,118	...	11,021	538,525	82,783	...	...	25,832	
Tumkur		207,288	162,666	15,080	56,968	3,416	...	8,431	682,733	109,682	38	...	19,883	
Mysore		288,024	301,889	5,932	62,252	3,492	...	9,803	680,324	154,006	4	...	45,814	
Hassan		196,618	183,232	8,196	53,351	3,291	...	2,720	307,984	93,908	...	...	11,717	
Shimoga		174,006	135,535	22,567	60,956	1,572	...	1,417	59,801	81,940	1,748	...	26,986	
Kadur		106,978	86,674	8,616	35,907	1,296	...	1,807	92,614	51,319	336	...	9,723	
Chitaldrug		152,550	98,213	9,763	82,968	2,733	...	5,628	388,242	73,762	...	...	19,973	
Total ...		1,468,083	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	22,243	...	51,834	3,133,156	739,089	2,127	...	184,920	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1905-06 and 1906-07.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy or Tari		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1905-06	909	18,68,003	120	36,579	251	53,362	3,786	19,30,597	5,066	38,89,411	* Exclusive of foreign liquor and akkibhoja shops.
	1906-07	901	19,95,685	119	33,238	246	52,673	3,703	18,97,615	4,969*	39,79,211*	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State during the year 1906-07—(Preliminary)

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1905-06	Collection during the current year 1906-07	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	.....	.....	.....	77,63,259	99,00,653	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed	.....	97,18,692	97,18,692	88,29,186	97,17,461	.....	.....
2. Fluctuating ...							
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)	.....	2,70,455	2,70,455	2,72,843	3,13,717	.....	.....
Total ...	15,46,564	99,89,147	1,15,35,711	91,02,029	1,00,31,178	41,999	14,62,534
A. *Mining Royalty and Leases—*							
1. Royalty	.....	16,01,493	16,01,493	17,74,993	16,01,492	.....	.....
2. Other leases ...	.....	45,422	45,422	16,884	45,422	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	16,46,915	16,46,915	17,91,877	16,46,914	.....	.....
B. Forest Revenue—							
1 Timber	.....	3,62,997	3,62,997	4,31,058	3,57,890	.....	.....
2. Sandalwood ...	.....	12,95,676	12,95,676	12,52,633	12,56 680	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous ...	.....	4,85,348	4,85,348	4,06,972	3,01,749	.....	.....
Total ...	66,991	21,44,021	22,11,012	20,90,663	19,16,319	367	2,94,326
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	.....	34,876	34,876	34,701	33,774	.....	.....
2. Country spirit license fee including toddy	.....	38,83,915	38,83,915	37,52,562	38,79,613	.....	.....
3. Ganja license fee ...	.....	28,425	28,425	21,712	28,542	.....	.....
4. Duty on sale of ganja	.....	24,100	24,100	23,690	24,713	.....	.....
5. Miscellaneous ...	.....	12,325	12,325	11,015	10,338	.....	.....
Total ...	2,33,818	39,83,641	42,17,459	38,43,700	39,76,980	532	2,39,947
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	.....	4,24,214	4,24,214	4,55,506	4,24,214	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	.....	7,575	7,575	8,145	7,575	.....	.....
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	.....	3,10,047	3,10,047	3,06,625	3,10,047	.....	.....
4. Stamp duty on plaints or unstamped or insufficiently stamped.	.....	16,447	16,447	18,076	16,447	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7,58,283	7,58,283	7,88,352	7,58,283	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1905-06	Collection during the current year 1906-07	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	3,010	3,010	3,169	3,010	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	.....	46,434	46,434	45,708	46,434	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	3,386	3,386	3,921	3,386	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	52,830	52,830	52,798	52,830	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	24,061	24,061	21,786	24,061	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	20,084	20,084	22,009	20,084	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	75,188	3,29,650	4,04,838	3,24,432	3,29,650	770	74,418
4. Customs on supari ...	446	3,68,193	3,68,639	3,25,550	3,67,677	.....	962
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,028	18,122	19,150	11,411	18,638	.....	1,193
6. Stationery and Press receipts	.....	8,694	8,694	7,231	8,694	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	36,433	36,433	24,430	36,433	.....	.....
8 Education receipts ...	.....	1,29,841	1,29,841	1,21,135	1,29,841	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	81,182	81,182	1,02,600	81,182	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts	.....	1,43,640	1,43,640	1,57,832	1,43,640	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	28,057	28,057	29,901	28,057	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts ...	.....	74,326	74,326	62,813	74,326	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	3,568	3,568	8,412	3,568	.....	.....
Total ...	76,662	12,65,851	13,42,513	12,19,542	12,65,851	770	75,892
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1 Interest on investment	.....	39,803	39,803	68,142	39,803	.....	.....
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...		2,23,059	2,23,059	2,27,060	2,23,059		
(*b*) On loans ...	4,351	69,761	74,112	70,822	69,761	278	4,073
(*c*) On khists ...		30,066	30,066	24,748	30,066		
3. Sale proceeds of water (Kolar Gold Fields)...	.....	2,84,579	2,84,579	2,14,160	2,84,579	.....	.....
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, including Public Works	.....	47,101	47,101	28,116	47,101	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1905-06	Collection during the current year 1906-07	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	.....	2,570	2,570	2,580	2,570	.....	.....
(*b*) Other Miscellaneous receipts ...	.....	1,23,113	1,23,113	1,41,728	1,23,113	.....	.....
6. Agricultural receipts	.....	858	858	625	858	.....	.....
Total ...	4,351	8,20,910	8,25,261	7,77,981	8,20,910	278	4,073
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways ...	.....	1,94,659	1,94,659	2,02,786	1,94,659	.....	.....
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	.....	16,07,207	16,07,207	16,68,040	16,07,207	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	18,01,866	18,01,866	18,70,826	18,01,866	.....	.....
Total Service head receipts	19,28,386	2,24,63,463	2,43,91,849	2,15,37,768	2,22,71,131	43,946	20,76,772
H. Debt Heads—							
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	6,18,247	.....	.....	.....
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	.....	1,76,890	1,76,890	1,42,533	1,76,890	.....	.....
3. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	17,75,474	17,75,474	17,62,980	17,75,474	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial do ...	.....	4,39,995	4,39,995	5,23,665	4,39,995	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	.....	22,48,635	22,48,635	20,20,828	22,48,635	.....	.....
4. Advances recovered...	.....	10,60,975	10,60,975	17,72,759	10,60,975	.....	.....
5. Loans recovered ...	.....	1,45,631	1,45,631	2,09,160	1,45,631	.....	.....
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	.....	10,529	10,529	1,801	10,529	.....	.....
7. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	.....	21,84,353	21,84,353	58,032	21,84,353	.....	.....
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	80,42,482	80,42,482	71,10,005	80,42,482	.....	.....
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	19,28,386	3,05,05,945	3,24,34,331	2,86,47,773	3,03,13,613	43,946	20,76,772
Grand Total including opening balance ...	19,28,386	3,05,05,945	3,24,34,331	3,64,11,032	4,02,14,266	43,946	20,76,772

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1905-06	Current year 1906-07	Previous year 1905-06	Current year 1906-07	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of Revenue	23,600	2,40,000	2,50,913	2,29,266	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	3,500	3,480	1,321	
Total ...	2,36,000	2,43,500	2,54,393	2,30,587	
C1. Revenue collection charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,68,000	7,47,200	7,06,901	8,11,679	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp paper for manufacture	...	1,500	...	465	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	15,300	16,700	19,060	18,730	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges...	15,000	15,000	15,685	14,058	
Total ...	7,98,300	7,80,400	7,41,646	8,44,932	
C2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration	3,97,300	3,94,900	4,02,881	4,32,068	
3. Account Department	1,07,900	1,05,400	99,032	89,994	
4. District Administration	8,52,000	8,59,000	8,11,148	8,41,140	
5. Excise	3,46,000	3,40,000	3,26,741	3,17,654	
6 Forests	7,00,000	7,21,000	7,88,877	6,58,841	
7. Police	9,97,000	10,02,000	9,92,467	9,89,384	
8. Jail Department	1,10,000	1,26,000	1,21,881	1,27,960	
9. Law and Justice charges ...	9,45,000	9,49,000	9,47,049	9,28,542	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	1,77,100	2,41,000	1,82,658	1,93,338	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	...	12,059	4,362	
12. Survey and Settlement Department charges	1,90,000	1,93,100	1,82,069	1,80,685	
13. Army	13,62,000	13,50,000	13,51,040	13,63,777	
14. Scientific and other Departments ..	2,31,100	2,44,400	2,79,934	2,39,542	
15. Miscellaneous	1,41,600	1,19,700	3,11,566	1,97,127	
Total ...	81,57,000	82,45,500	84,09,402	81,64,414	
D. .Public Instruction	7,97,300	8,34,000	7,72,549	8,03,105	
E. Medical charges	6,36,000	6,80,000	5,92,314	6,57,997	
F. Religious charges	3,40,000	3,41,000	3,47,208	3,41,131	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1905-06	Current year 1906-07	Previous year 1905-06	Current year 1906-07	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial services (Net)—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(a) Railways	2,69,000	4,27,000	3,30,594	2,60,004	
(b) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	1,58,000	1,25,000	1,03,189	52,687	
2. Revenue Account—					
(a) Railways	...	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	4,27,000	5,52,000	4,33,783	3,12,691	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	18,96,000	16,80,000	19,56,123	16,74,309	
2. Repairs	6,82,000	7,70,000	7,31,543	7,37,445	
3. Establishment	6,68,806	7,03,773	6,69,772	7,02,013	
4. Tools and Plant	44,194	35,227	96,729	49,225	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	—78,830	—1,957	
Total ...	32,91,000	31,89,000	33,75,337	31,61,035	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	10,700	6,800	7,222	6,505	
J. Pensions	8,49,800	9,41,000	8,82,199	9,64,337	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,41,000	3,68,000	3,46,726	3,07,622	
2. Registration charges	88,000	90,000	87,166	85,502	
3. Agricultural charges	67,900	60,600	56,026	50,620	
4. Famine	.....	2,00,000	5,000	2,00,000	
5. Miscellaneous	7,84,000	6,13,200	6,71,525	6,45,602	
Total ...	12,80,900	13,31,800	11,66,443	12,89,346	
Total Services ...	2,03,24,000	2,06,45,000	2,04,82,496	2,02,76,080	
M. Debt heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	25,48,890	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	.....	24,46,576	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(a) Revenue deposits... ...	.....	.....	17,50,438	15,53,338	
(b) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,21,131	4,27,359	
(c) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.. ...	.....	18,95,442	19,01,357	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	17,31,801	10,79,368	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	1,24,926	72,914	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year	.....	.....	4,145	2,381	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	60,27,883	1,00,32,183	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	.....	.....	2,65,10,379	3,03,08,263	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	99,00,653	99,06,003	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	3,64,11,032	4,02,14,266	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1906.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patient	Total	
									Rs.				
28* Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,80,356	10,400	5,983	2,131	805	689	.....	792	4,23,261	395·22	7282·50	7677·72	

* Exclusive of 19 Hospitals and Dispensaries which are special, State non-public, and private.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1906.

	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	54,49,800	89,903	95,321	5,418	.....	86,030	98,955	12,925	.....	16·50	17·49	15·79	18·16	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1906-07.

Number of institutions		Description of schools	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1905-06	Present year 1906-07		Past year 1905-06	Present year 1906-07	Past year 1905-06	Present year 1906-07	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		PUBLIC INSTITUTION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	2	Colleges English, for men	367	411	321	332	88,228	...	...	9,750	...	97,978
1	1	Do women	3	1	4	2	10,962	...	...	...	...	10,962
4	4	Colleges, Oriental	196	169	162	157	21,609	137	...	...	1,269	23,015
7	7	Total ...	566	581	487	491	1,20,799	137	...	9,750	1,269	1,31,955
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,557	3,461	2,763	2,687	83,767	...	1,200	50,507	18,492	1,53,966
114	114	Middle Schools do	13,752	13,955	10,356	10,728	80,858	7,403	5,982	52,791	9,278	1,56,312
118	119	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,424	10,354	7,545	7,425	23,985	20,366	14,008	8,305	4,154	70,818
1	2	High Schools, English, for girls	26	106	22	86	11,432	...	...	374	1,972	14,278
7	7	Middle Schools, do	832	793	621	570	16,752	...	480	2,106	15,027	34,365
34	40	Do Vernacular, for girls	3,546	3,923	2,291	2,602	42,598	382	300	409	16,440	60,129
288	296	Total ...	32,137	32,592	23,598	24,098	2,59,392	28,151	21,970	1,14,992	65,363	4,89,868
		Primary Schools.										
1,704	1,707	For boys	55,293	53,434	41,353	39,534	29,411	1,59,192	2,182	10,950	18,508	2,20,243
206	201	For girls	10,091	9,284	6,585	6,329	42,187	5,369	1,080	1	19,978	68,615
1,910	1,908	Total ...	65,384	62,718	47,938	45,863	71,598	1,64,561	3,262	10,951	38,486	2,88,858
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	198	176	127	149	24,778	1,816	...	...	462	27,056
1	1	Do do Mistresses	12	4	6	3	275	...	...	...	1,045	1,320
16	16	Industrial Schools for men	739	722	551	577	5,076	27,270	...	113	39,691	72,150
1	1	Do do for women	118	121	100	90	360	...	...	...	2,277	2,637
40	42	Sanskrit Schools	1,331	1,165	1,028	979	7,877	...	1,315	1,322	3,964	14,478
2	2	Commercial Schools	72	55	45	48	360	...	...	573	398	1,331
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	35	40	24	22	1,065	...	360	...	986	2,411
1	1	Engineering School	63	35	68	62	...	6,071	...	2,221	...	8,292
66	68	Total ...	2,568	2,318	1,949	1,930	3,9791	35,157	1,675	4,229	48,823	1,29,675
2,271	2,279	Total Public Institutions ...	100,655	98,209	73,972	72,382	4,91,580	2,28,006	26,907	1,89,922	1,53,941	10,40,356
		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
14	8	Advanced	301	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,808	1,637	Elementary	22,101	19,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,822	1,645	Total Private Institutions ...	22,402	19,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect expenditure	...	...	...	...	3,21,296	40,876	300	13,016	28,467	4,03,955
4,093	3,924	Grand Total ...	123,057	117,951	73,972	72,382	8,12,876	2,68,882	27,207	1,52,938	1,82,408	14,44,311